

OHIO RIVER, BASIN MIL RIN, GRAWFORD COUNTY



TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"

IOI No. PA 00181 Ponnuer No. 2047A SCS No. PA 481A



# PHASE HINSPECTION REPORT

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TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" CRAWFORD COUNTY, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA NDI No. PA 00181 PennDER No. 20-47A SCS No. PA 461A

## PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

National Dam Safety Program. Tamarack Lake Dam 'A' (NDI\_PA\_00181, PennDER No. 29-47A, SCS No. PA-461A), Ohio River Basin, Crawford County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Phase I Inspection Report.

Prepared for: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, Maryland 21203

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Date:

May 1979

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#### PREFACE

This report was prepared under guidance contained in the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I Inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

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# PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

Tamarack Lake Dam "A", Crawford County, Pennsylvania NDI No. PA 00181, PennDER No. 20-47A, SCS No. PA 461A Mill Run Inspected 29 November 1978

# ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

Tamarack Lake is impounded by two separate dams at opposite ends of the reservoir. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is located at the northern end of the reservoir and Tamarack Lake Dam "B" is located at the southern end of the reservoir. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is a zoned earth dam designed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), U.S. Department of Agriculture. This multi-purpose reservoir and dam is presently owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. The dam has a crest length of 1000 feet and a maximum height of 22 feet. A 16-foot-high diversion dam was constructed to the left of the emergency spillway channel. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is classified as a "High" hazard-"Intermediate" size dam.

The dam was found to be in good overall condition at the time of inspection. The owner should perform several minor items of remedial work without delay. These are:

- 1) Install a weir to monitor the seepage.
- Provide proper inspection access to the vertical drain on the left side of the outlet conduit.
- 3) After access has been provided, a qualified professional engineer should inspect the vertical drain and provide recommendations as necessary.
- Periodically inspect and maintain the vertical drains in the future as necessary.
- 5) Repair minor erosion areas on the dams. Efforts to prevent use of motorcycles and other vehicles on the dams and in the spillway should be increased.
- 6) Install properly designed riprap or other measures to prevent erosion around the plunge pool.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

 Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.

- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, the owner should activate the emergency operation and warning system.

Hydraulic/hydrologic evaluations, performed in accordance with procedures established by the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers, for Phase I Inspection Reports, revealed that the spillway will pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping the dam. The spillway is therefore considered "adequate."

CHUAN YUAN CHEN

ENGINEER
No. 14840-E

Submitted by:

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

C. Y. Chen, Ph.D., P.E. Engineering Manager-Geotechnical

Date: 25 May 1979

Approved by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

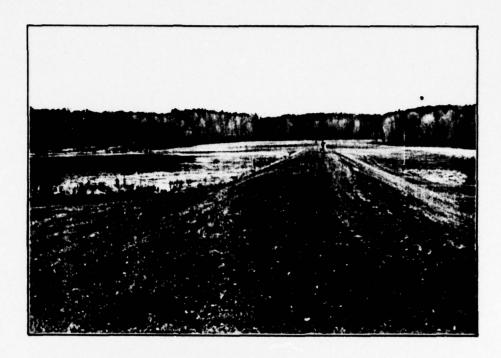
. K. WITHERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

Date: 17 Jun 19

## **TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"**



Overall View of Dam from Right Abutment toward Emergency Spillway and Diversion Dam.



Overall View of Diversion Dam Looking towards Reservoir

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM
TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"
NDI No. PA 00181, PennDER No. 20-47A, SCS No. PA 461A

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 GENERAL

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- a. Authority The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.
- b. Purpose of Inspection The purpose of the inspection is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

# 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Description of Dam and Appurtenances - Tamarack
Lake is impounded by two separate dams at opposite
ends of the reservoir. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is
located at the northern end of the reservoir and
consists of a main embankment, emergency spillway
channel, riser intake and outlet conduit, and a
diversion dam located to the left of the emergency
spillway channel. Tamarack Lake Dam "B" is located
at the southern end of the reservoir and consists
of a main embankment, emergency spillway channel,
riser intake and outlet conduit, and a saddle dike
located to the left of the emergency spillway channel.

Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is 22 feet high and approximately 1000 feet long. A clay core and cutoff trench extend throughout the length of the dam. The minimum width of the core and cutoff trench is 10 feet. The cutoff trench varies in depth below the original ground surface from 4 to 13 feet with the lowest elevation (1195.0 feet) near the location of the outlet conduit. A 3-foot-wide by 5-foot-deep filter trench was installed below the existing ground line in the downstream embankment to drain toward the center of the dam near the outlet conduit. A connecting filter blanket was designed to collect this seepage and drain toward two vertical drains at the downstream toe of the embankment, approximately 35 feet to each side of the outlet conduit.

Both Dam "A" and "B" are constructed with a two-stage inlet riser unit and 30-inch reinforced concrete outlet pipe. The first stage orifice for Dam "A" is 1 foot by 1.5 feet with a crest elevation of 1216.0 feet (normal pool). The second stage orifice is 2 feet by 2.5 feet with a crest elevation of 1218.0 feet. The riser unit for Dam "B" consists of a first stage inlet, 1.75 feet by 2.5 feet, and a crest elevation of 1216.0 feet. The second stage opening for riser unit of Dam "B" is an overflow weir on the side walls of the unit. The crest elevation is 1218.0 feet and is 15 feet long.

Both dams have a vegetated earth spillway channel with crests elevations of 1220.0 feet. The spillway channel for Dam "A" is 188 feet wide at the base and approximately 600 feet long. The spillway channel for Dam "B" is 150 feet wide at the base and approximately 500 feet long.

A diversion dam was constructed just to the left of the emergency spillway channel of Dam "A". This dam diverts runoff from a drainage area of 0.68 square mile into Tamarack Lake. This homogeneous embankment is approximately 16 feet high, 680 feet long, and has a crest elevation of 1236.0 feet. A 30-foot-wide channel diverts the overflow into the reservoir. The control section for this channel is El. 1230.0 feet. A concrete pilot channel is located in the center of the channel. A pond drain consisting of a 24-inch slide gate and bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe serves as the drawdown for this structure. At the time of inspection this drain was open and no water was impounded behind the diversion dam.

- b. Location Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is located in West Meade Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania approximately 2 miles southeast of the city of Meadville, Pennsylvania. The dam is located approximately 1.5 miles south of PA Route 27 and 3.5 miles east of the junction of Interstate 79 and U.S. Route 6.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u> The maximum height of the dam is 22 feet. The lake volume to the top of the dam at El. 1223.0 feet is 8150 acre-feet. Therefore, the dam is in the "Intermediate" size category.
- d. <u>Hazard Classification</u> Many lives could be lost in the event of a failure of Tamarack Lake Dam "A" because of several homes located along Mill Run downstream of the dam. Therefore, this dam is considered in the "High" hazard category.

- e. Ownership The dam and lake are owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Mr. E. Jon Grindall, Senior Project Engineer, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Robison Lane, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania 16823 is responsible for engineering aspects of the dam. Mr. Melvin Dinger, Maintenance Foreman, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Box 408, Tionesta, Pennsylvania 16353 is responsible for maintenance and operation of the dam.
- f. Purpose of Dam The dam is used for flood detention. The reservoir is used for fish and wildlife development, and recreation.
- g. Design and Construction History The dam was constructed in 1961 and 1962 by Bell and Bell Contractors of Eldred, Pennsylvania. The dam was designed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS).
- h. Normal Operational Procedures Normal pool is controlled by two low-stage riser orifices at El. 1216.0 feet. (One riser orifice each at Tamarack Lake Dams "A" and "B".) The second stage at El. 1218.0 feet is controlled by an orifice 2 feet by 2.5 feet at Tamarack Lake Dam "A" and by a 15-foot-wide overflow weir at Tamarack Lake Dam "B". Excess flows are diverted through side channel emergency spillways at both of the dams. The drawdown facilities are operated biannually to insure proper operation.

#### 1.3 PERTINENT DATA

<ul> <li>a. Drainage Area (square miles) -</li> </ul>	4.99
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Discharge at Dam Site (c.f.s.) -

Maximum Flood -	Unknown
Tamarack Lake Dam "A"	
Principal Spillway Capacity	
(At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.*) -	79.6
Emergency Spillway Capacity	
(At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.) -	3047
Total Spillway Capacity	
(At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.) -	3126.6

<sup>\*</sup> Feet above Mean Sea Level (M.S.L.)

	Tamarack Lake Dam "B" Principal Spillway Capacity	
	(At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.) - Emergency Spillway Capacity	97.1
	(At Pool E1. 1223.3 ft.) -	2368
	Total Spillway Capacity (At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.) - Tamarack Lake	2465.1
	Total Spillway Capacity (At Pool El. 1223.3 ft.) -	5592
c.	Elevation (feet above M.S.L.) -	
	Design Top of Dam - Minimum Top of Dam - Normal Pool - Maximum Pool (Phase I Analysis*) - Emergency Spillway Crest - Second Stage Orifice on Intake Riser - Streambed at Centerline of Dam - Maximum Tailwater -	1223.0 1223.2 1216.0 1222.9 1220.0 1218.0 1201.2 Unknown
d.	Reservoir (feet) -	
	Length of Maximum Pool - Length of Normal Pool - Length of Flood Control Pool -	18,000 18,000 18,000
e.	Storage (acre-feet) -	
	At Low Stage Orifice Crest (Normal Pool) (El. 1216.0 ft.) - At Second Stage Orifice Crest (El. 1218.0 ft.) - At Emergency Spillway Crest	3850 5000
	(El. 1220.0 ft.) - At Design Top of Dam	6200
	(El. 1223.0 ft.) - At Minimum Top of Dam	8150
	(El. 1223.2 ft.) -	8270
f.	Reservoir Surface (acres) -	
	At Low Stage Orifice Crest (Normal Pool) (El. 1216.0 ft.) - At Second Stage Orifice Crest	556
	(El. 1218.0 ft.) - At Emergency Spillway Crest	591
	(El. 1220.0 ft.) -	620
	At Design Top of Dam (E1. 1223.0 ft.) -	670

<sup>\*</sup> See Appendix D.

#### g. Dam

Type - Earthfill
Length (feet) - 1000
Height (feet) - 22
Top Width (feet) - 12
Side Slopes - Upstream - 3H:1V\*

(with two 10-foot wide berms at

(with two 10-foot wide berms at El. 1215 and 1210 ft.)

Downstream - 2.5H:lV (with 10-foot-wide berm at E1. 1210 ft.)

Zoning - A central clay core and cutoff trench with a top width of 10 feet at E1. 1216.0 ft. was constructed in this dam. The cutoff trench varied from 4 feet to 13 feet below the original ground line. The bottom (minimum) width of the trench was 10 feet. The lowest point of the cutoff trench at the original streambed was E1. 1195.0 ft. (see Plates 4 and 5).

Drains - A filter trench was installed from 16 to 27 feet downstream from the centerline of the dam running from original Station 6+80 to Station 13+25. The 3-foot-wide filter trench was installed to a depth of 5 feet below the original ground line. A connecting filter blanket, minimum thickness of 2 feet, outletting at the downstream toe of the embankment was installed from approximate original Station 9+90 to Station 11+40. Two vertical drains were designed to collect the seepage from the filter blanket and discharge it into the outlet channel (see Plates 7 and 8).

- h. <u>Diversion and Regulating Tunnel</u> None
- i. Spillway (Emergency Spillway in SCS Terminology) -

Type - Vegetated earth channel located at left end of main dam Length (feet) - 600

Length (feet) - Base Width (feet) - Upstream of

control section - 188

Downstream of

control section - 200

Side Slopes - 3H:1V Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1220.0

<sup>\*</sup> Horizontal to Vertical.

Gates 
Downstream Channel - Located approximately 250 feet downstream from the outlet conduit is a roadway embankment and culvert. Low flows pass through the culvert; however, during flood flows, the approximately 5-foot-high embankment would retard flows until overtopped. From that point, Mill Run flows to Meadville Dam.

# j. Regulating Outlets (Principal Spillway in SCS Terminology) -

Type - Two-stage inlet riser and 30-inch reinforced concrete outlet pipe

First Stage Orifice -

Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1216.0
Width (feet) - 1.5
Height (feet) - 1.0

Second Stage Orifice -

Crest Elevation (feet M.S.L.) - 1218.0 Width (feet) - 2.5 Height (feet) - 2.0

Outlet Pipe - Consists of a 30-inch reinforced concrete pipe supported on a concrete Three reinforced concrete cradle. anti-seep collars were provided on 20-foot centers from the downstream edge of the intake riser. The remaining 52-foot length of outlet pipe is not provided with anti-seep collars. The pipe was installed in 16-foot-long sections for a total length of 113.3 feet (including the wall section at the intake riser). The bottom of the construction trench for the outlet pipe was established at El. 1195.0 feet and was 12 feet wide. The trench was then back filled with clayey (CL) material to envelop the concrete cradle and outlet pipe (see Plate 6).

Riser Floor Invert Elevation
(feet M.S.L.) - 1200.0
Outlet Conduit Exit Invert Elevation
(feet M.S.L.) - 1198.87

k. <u>Drawdown Facilities</u> - Drawdown of the reservoir can be accomplished by a 24-inch bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe entering the upstream face of the intake riser unit. The inlet for this drain is located approximately 65 feet upstream from the riser and consists of a 6-foot-high vertical standing half-section of 38-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe. A galvanized grating is provided over the upstream half of the intake. Flow from the drain-pipe to the riser unit is manually controlled by a 24-inch slide gate and valve on the upstream face of the riser unit.

### 1. Diversion Dam -

Type - Homogeneous earthfill embankment
Length (feet) - 680
Height (feet) - 16
Top Width (feet) - 10
Side Slopes - Upstream - 3H:1V
Downstream - 3H:1V

- Drains A 3-foot-wide by 5-foot-high filter trench
  was provided for the downstream side of the
  embankment from original Station 1+45 to
  Station 5+12 draining toward the outlet
  pipe at Station 3+35. Two 8-inch bituminous
  coated corrugated metal drainpipes (perforated for part of their length) were installed
  on either side of the outlet pipe of the
  diversion dam. These drains carry the
  seepage from the filter trench to the downstream outlet (see Plate 12 and Photo 10).
- m. Diversion Dam Regulating Outlet A 108-foot-long, 24-inch bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe serves as a drain for the diversion dam pond. This outlet conduit is controlled by a 24-inch slide gate (see Plate 13) with entrance invert of El. 1222.0 ft. Any flow entering the pipe would drop to invert El. 1219.9 feet at the upstream end of the pipe. The exit invert is El. 1218.8 feet. Three 14 gage bituminous coated corrugated metal anti-seep collars were installed on 20-foot centers near the center of the dam along the outlet pipe. The outlet pipe was installed in a clay backfilled trench throughout its length (see Plates 11 and 13).
- n. Diversion Ditch A 30-foot-wide channel will divert the runoff from the pond into Tamarack Lake. A low flow 1-foot-deep, "V"-shaped, concrete pilot channel is located in the center of this diversion channel. The entrance elevation of the diversion channel is El. 1230.0 ft. The diversion dam impounds runoff from a 0.68 square mile drainage area. The maximum depth of impoundment is approximately 10 feet.

#### SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 DESIGN

Tamarack Lake Dam "A" was designed by the SCS according to its standard practice for structures of this type, circa 1960. Design data included in this report were obtained from:

- 1) SCS Drawings No. PA-461-A&B-P, "Mill Run Watershed Project, Multiple Purpose Dam PA-461-A&B, Crawford County, Pennsylvania." Design drawings dated May and June 1961. "As built" plans with major modifications incorporated into the drawings are dated April 1962. Copies of "as built" sheets numbers 3-8, 17-20, and 20A are included in this report as Plates 3-13. Prints of the "as built" drawings are available in the files of the Harrisburg SCS office.
- 2) SCS Drawings No. PA-461-A&B, "Mill Run Watershed Protection Project, Crawford County, Pennsylvania," dated May 1961, Design Hydrograph and Freeboard Hydrograph sheets. Prints are available in Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resource's (PennDER) files.
- 3) "Mill Run Watershed Work Plan," report prepared by Crawford County Board of Commissioners, et al., March 1960. A copy of the report was made available to the inspection team by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.
- 4) Dam Permit Application Report prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters (predecessor of PennDER) on 2 August 1961.
- 5) "Design Report for Mill Run Watershed, Site PA-461 (A and B), Crawford County, Pennsylvania, Drawing No. PA-461-R, 4 sheets, dated 15 June 1961. Available in the files of the Harrisburg SCS office.
- 6) Design information and calculations available in the files of the Harrisburg SCS office, including:
  - a) Hydrologic and hydraulic design calculations (24 pp.).

- b) Structural design calculations, i.e., riser design, anti-seep collar design, etc. (18 pp.).
- c) Laboratory soil testing results from the SCS Soil Mechanics Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska. Three-page report plus 5 pages of summary test data sheets.
- d) Geology Report PA-461-G. Summary report of site reconnaissance, test pits, and soil borings.
- 7) Various post-construction inspection reports by the SCS, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, and PennDER (available in PennDER's files).

#### 2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Readily available information on the construction of this dam was reviewed in connection with this Phase I Investigation. This information consisted of PennDER File 20-47A for this dam. Many design and construction modifications recorded were incorporated into the "as built" drawings. Most of these drawings have been included in this report; however, all additional drawings are available in the files of the SCS Harrisburg office.

### 2.3 OPERATION

The "Mill Run Watershed Work Plan" and a subsequent agreement between the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and the SCS, dated 21 August 1961, details the provisions for operation and maintenance of this structure. A copy of this agreement was provided to the inspection team by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and is readily available.

#### 2.4 EVALUATION

The information reviewed for this dam did not indicate any cause for concern for the safety of this structure.

#### 3.1 FINDINGS

- a. General The dam and its appurtenant structures were found to be in good overall condition at the time of the inspection, with the exception of the seepage area noted at the downstream toe of the embankment left of the outlet conduit. Noteworthy deficiencies observed are described briefly in the following paragraphs. The complete visual inspection check list and field sketches are given in Appendix A.
- Dam Clear seepage was exiting near the downstream b. toe of the embankment from the edge of the plunge pool to approximately 50 feet left of the outlet This area has been present for an undetermined amount of time as evidenced by the uncut, overgrown grass and because the area has not been recorded in any of the inspection reports reviewed. volume of flow exiting this area was estimated at 1 g.p.m. (see Photo 5). Two vertical drains reportedly installed 35 feet on either side of the outlet conduit near the downstream toe of the embankment were not inspected by the inspection team. However, Mr. Melvin Dinger, Regional Maintenance Foreman for the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, made a follow-up inspection of the vertical drains on 7 May 1979. He noted that the vertical drain on the right side of the outlet was readily located and consisted of an Alternate "S" type vertical drain as shown on Plate 8 of this report. He opened the manhole cover and inspected the drain and noted a thin sheet of water overlying the gravel but no movement of water was apparent. manhole for the vertical drain to the left of the outlet pipe was not located. However, the drain outlet was observed in the plunge pool, approximately 1 foot below tailwater level.
- c. <u>Diversion Dam</u> Some minor erosion was observed on the crest of the dam. No other significant deficiencies were noted. The pond drain was open at the time of inspection and no water was impounded behind the dam.
- d. Appurtenant Structures The concrete in the intake and outlet structures of the principal spillway system is in good condition. According to the owner's personnel, the plunge pool is enlarging.

- e. Reservoir Area The side slopes of the reservoir are steep but with good vegetative cover. No unusual sedimentation has occurred in the reservoir.
- f. Downstream Channel - The original stream channel of Mill Run forms the downstream outlet channel. Approximately 250 feet downstream from the dam is a 5-foot-high roadway embankment. A corrugated metal pipe culvert carries the flow under the roadway. This embankment would be overtopped should the emergency spillway channel ever carry any flood flows; however, this is not considered to present any problems. Approximately ten homes are located downstream along Mill Run before it enters Meadville Dam Pond approximately 2 miles downstream. After flowing through Meadville Dam (NDI No. PA 00177, PennDER No. 20-48, SCS No. PA 460) and the city of Meadville, Mill Run joins French Creek an additional 1.5 miles downstream from Meadville Dam.

#### SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

#### 4.1 PROCEDURES

The following is a brief summary of the emergency plan now in effect for the dam:

The Crawford County waterways patrolman or a deputy patrolman shall observe the structure during periods of heavy precipitation. Should they observe any of the following conditions during these observations, they are instructed to notify the PennDER Regional Office at Meadville [telephone (814) 724-8550, a 24-hour number].

- Sliding of upstream or downstream slopes or abutments contiguous to the dam;
- 2) sudden subsidence of the crest of the dam;
- longitudinal or transverse cracking of the crest of the dam;
- 4) unusual release of water from the face or toe of the dam;
- 5) any other unusual conditions at the downstream slope of the dam;
- 6) significant landslides in the reservoir area and;
- unusual discharges through the spillway system.

It is recommended that additional emergency procedures be prepared, prominently displayed, and furnished to all personnel. The owner should coordinate with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (formerly Civil Defense), and other appropriate agencies and civil officials in developing an emergency evacuation plan for areas which will be affected in the event of a dam failure.

#### 4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

Routine maintenance is performed periodically by Pennsylvania Fish Commission personnel. Inspections of the dam are routinely performed weekly by the area maintenance manager. Annual inspections are performed by the SCS in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

### 4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

The pond drain slide gate is reportedly operated twice a year to verify operational adequacy. Trash and debris are removed during personnel visits to the dam.

### 4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

There are no warning procedures in the event of a dam failure. An emergency warning procedure should be developed.

## 4.5 EVALUATION OF OPERATING ADEQUACY

Both operational and maintenance procedures are considered adequate for the dam.

## 5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

- Design Data Hydrologic and hydraulic design calculations for Tamarack Lake were obtained from the SCS "Design Report." According to SCS criteria, the emergency spillway and freeboard hydrographs were developed and routed through the reservoir to establish the elevations of the design high water and crest of dam. The emergency spillway hydrograph was developed using a 6-hour rainfall of 8.8 inches with a peak discharge of 8366 c.f.s. The freeboard hydrograph was developed using a 6-hour rainfall of 17.7 inches with a peak discharge of 16,394 c.f.s.
- b. Experience Data No detailed reservoir stage/ rainfall records are available. The owners of the dam, however, reported that the reservoir level has never reached the emergency spillway crest.
- c. <u>Visual Observations</u> No condition was observed at the time of the inspection to indicate that the spillway and outlet works could not operate satisfactorily in the event of a flood.
- d. Overtopping Potential - The Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is classified as a "High" hazard-"Intermediate" size dam requiring evaluation for a spillway design flood equal to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The spillways consist of a typical SCS concrete riser and vegetated earth channel. hydrologic and hydraulic capabilities of the reservoir and spillways were evaluated by routing the PMF through the reservoir with the aid of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Flood Hydrograph Package, HEC-1. The PMF hydrograph developed as part of this analysis had a peak discharge of 9980 c.f.s. based on a 6-hour rainfall of 21.9 inches. Discharges from the outlet works located at both Dam "A" and Dam "B" were considered in the flood routing. The results of this routing indicate that the reservoir is capable of passing the PMF with a corresponding maximum reservoir level of El. 1222.9 feet, which is 0.3 foot below the minimum crest of dam of El. 1223.2 feet. The maximum discharge from the reservoir is 4610 c.f.s. of which approximately 2580 c.f.s. discharges from dam site "A" into Mill Run.
- e. Spillway Adequacy The dam, as outlined in the above analysis, is capable of passing the PMF without overtopping. Therefore, the spillway is "adequate" according to the recommended criteria.

#### 6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- a. <u>Visual Observations</u> The marshy area and seepage observed during the visual inspection is not considered detrimental to the stability of the dam according to the conditions present at the time of inspection.
- b. <u>Design and Construction Data</u> Calculations of embankment slope and foundation stability were not available for review. However, a summary report from the SCS Soil Mechanics Laboratory at Lincoln, Nebraska dated 14 April 1961 contained the following information:

"Shear Strength - Two remolded compacted samples were tested in triaxial shear. The materials were compacted to 95% of Standard Proctor density. The specimens were then soaked to saturation before testing. Values obtained were,  $\phi = 21.5^{\circ}$ , c = 100 p.s.f. for mix curve 4 and  $\phi =$  $26.5^{\circ}$ , c = 125 p.s.f. for mix curve 5. stability analysis was made on the embankment material alone for a 23-foot fill. The weaker shear value was used to be conservative. An additional 10-foot berm was needed at El. 1210 upstream to give a safety factor of 1.51. The downstream slope required a 10-foot berm at El. 1210 also to make a safety factor of 1.78."

It should be pointed out that two berms were placed on the upstream slope at El. 1215 feet and El. 1210 feet, thus increasing the factor of safety reported above. The above information coupled with the visual inspection indicate no further stability assessments are deemed necessary unless the condition of the dam changes in the future.

- c. Operating Records No operating records were available. The operation procedures do not indicate cause for concern relative to the structural stability of the dam.
- d. Post-Construction Changes The post-construction changes (see Appendix B, Check List - Engineering Data) made to the dam do not appear to adversely affect the structural stability.

e. Seismic Stability - The dam is located near the boundary between Zones 1 and 2 of the "Seismic Zone Map of the Contiguous United States," Figure 1, page D-30, "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspections of Dams." Both of these zones are considered to present no hazard from earthquakes provided static stability conditions are satisfied and conventional safety margins exist. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" has been shown to meet the stability requirements and, therefore, further consideration of the seismic stability is not warranted at this time.

#### 7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

- a. Safety The dam was in good overall condition at the time of inspection. The marshy area and seepage observed during the visual inspection does not constitute a hazard to the safety of the structure according to the conditions present at the time of the inspection. Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is a "High" hazard-"Intermediate" size dam requiring a spillway capacity equal to the PMF. As presented in Section 5, the spillways and reservoir were determined adequate to pass the PMF without overtopping the dam.
- b. Adequacy of Information The information available and the observations made during the field inspection are considered sufficient for this Phase I Inspection Report.
- c. <u>Urgency</u> The owner should initiate the action discussed in paragraph 7.2 without delay.
- d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation The owner should have a qualified professional
  engineer inspect the vertical drain on the left
  side of the outlet conduit (principal spillway)
  after proper access to the vertical drain has been
  provided. The engineer should examine for blockage
  in the outlet pipe, the need for maintenance of
  the vertical drain, or the necessity of an additional
  seepage control measure.

#### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

The inspection revealed a few items of remedial work which should be performed without delay by the owner. These include:

- 1) Install a weir to monitor the seepage.
- 2) Provide proper inspection access to the vertical drain on the left side of the outlet conduit. This could be accomplished by extending the drain housing and manhole cover to an elevation above the existing ground surface.
- 3) The owner should have a qualified professional engineer inspect the vertical drain on the left side of the outlet conduit. The engineer should examine for blockage of the 6-inch

outlet pipe for the vertical drain, the necessity of any maintenance of the vertical drain or the necessity for an alternate seepage control measure, and develop additional recommendations as necessary.

- 4) Periodically inspect and maintain the vertical drains as necessary.
- embankment and diversion dam. Efforts to prevent the use of motorcycles and other vehicles on these areas and in the spillway should be increased.
- 6) Install properly designed riprap or other measures to prevent erosion around the plunge pool.

In addition, the following operational measures are recommended to be undertaken by the owner:

- Develop a detailed emergency operation and warning system.
- 2) During periods of unusually heavy rain, provide around-the-clock surveillance of the dam.
- 3) When warning of a storm of major proportions is given by the National Weather Service, the owner should activate the emergency operation and warning system.

PLATES

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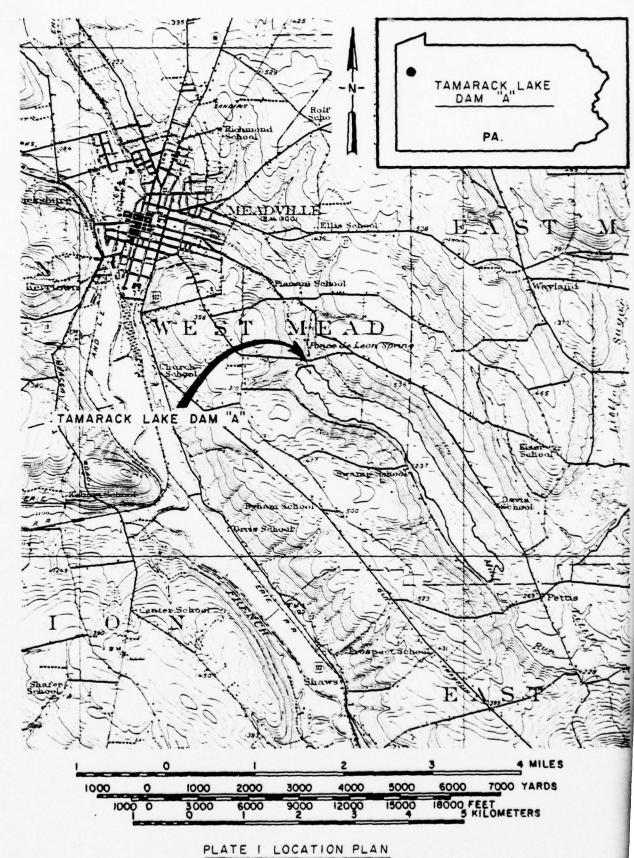


PLATE I LOCATION PLAN
TAMARACK LAKE DAM"A"

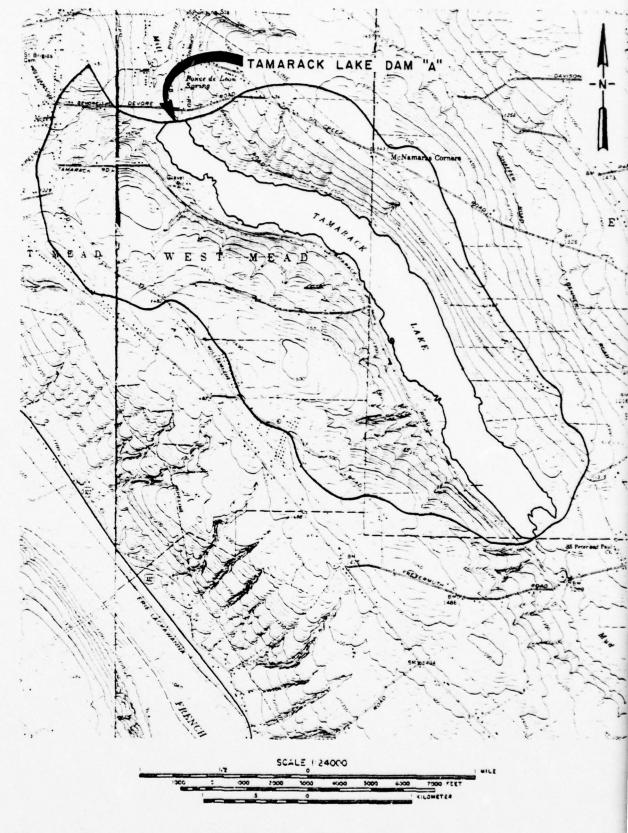
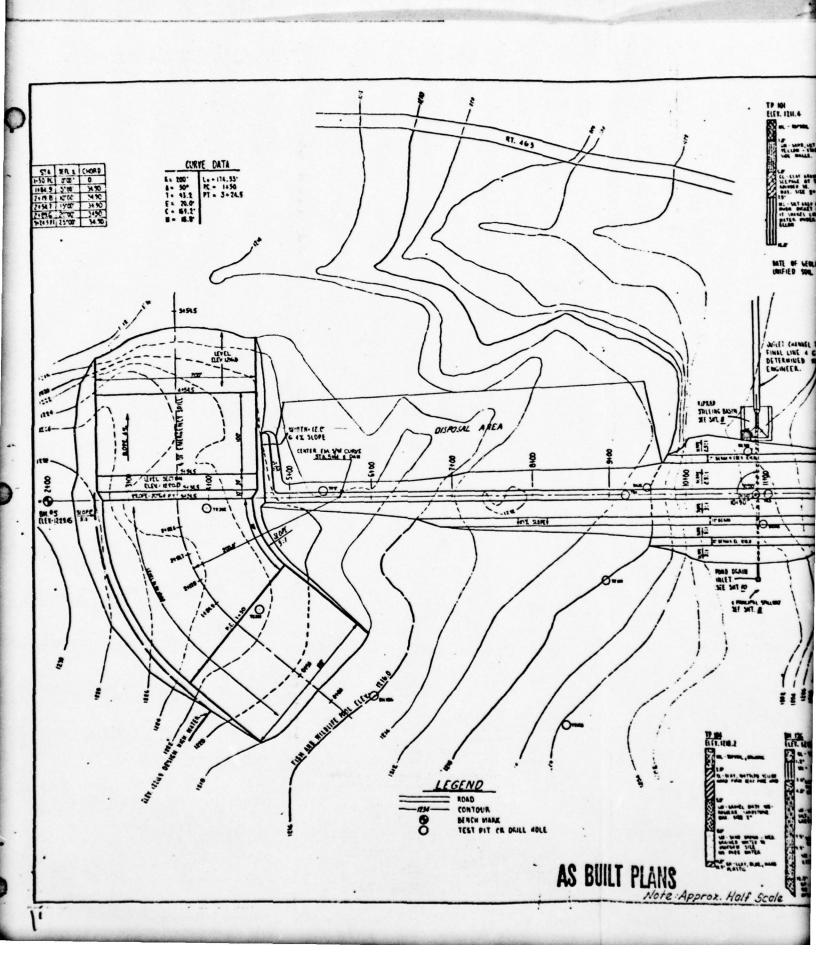
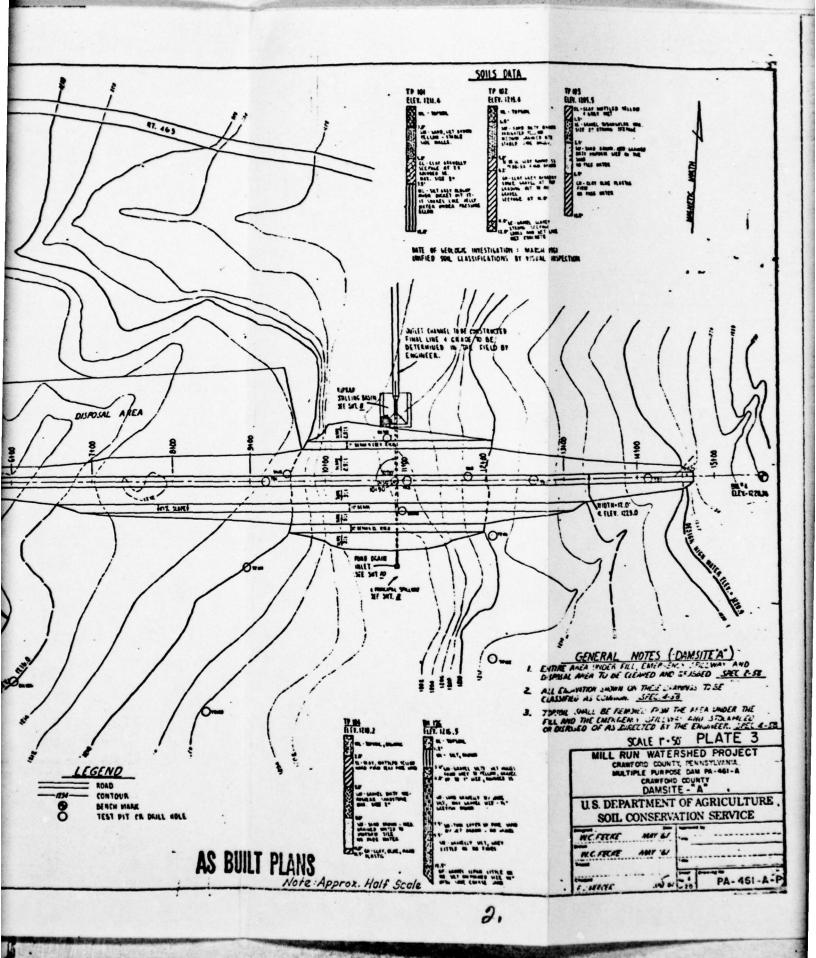
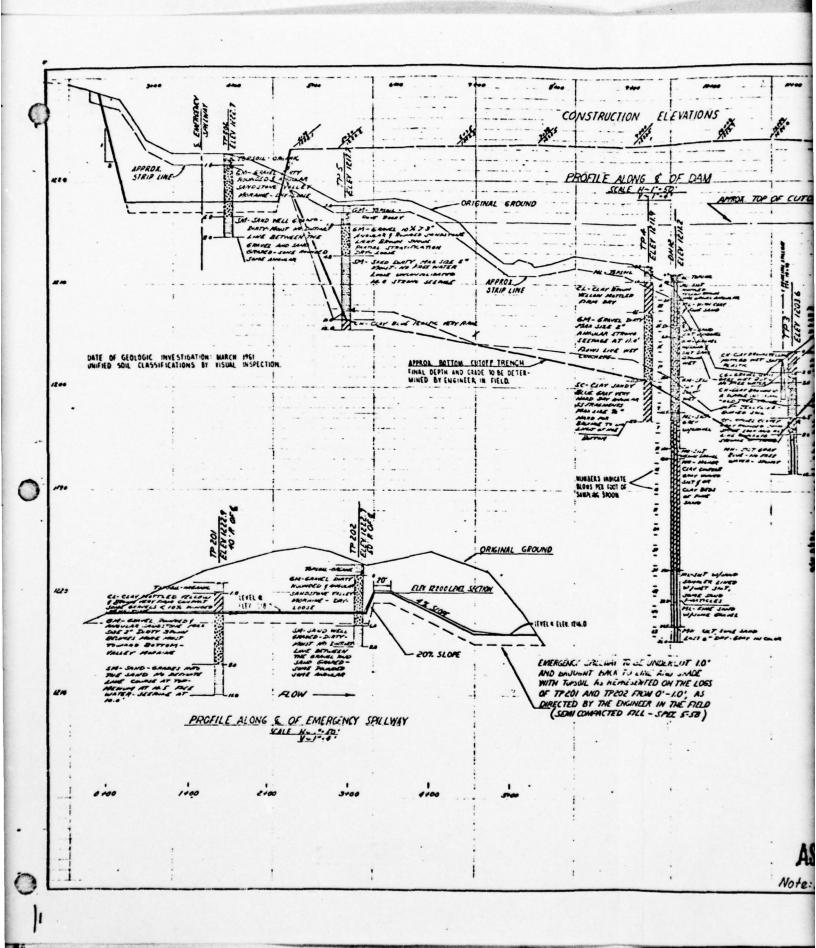
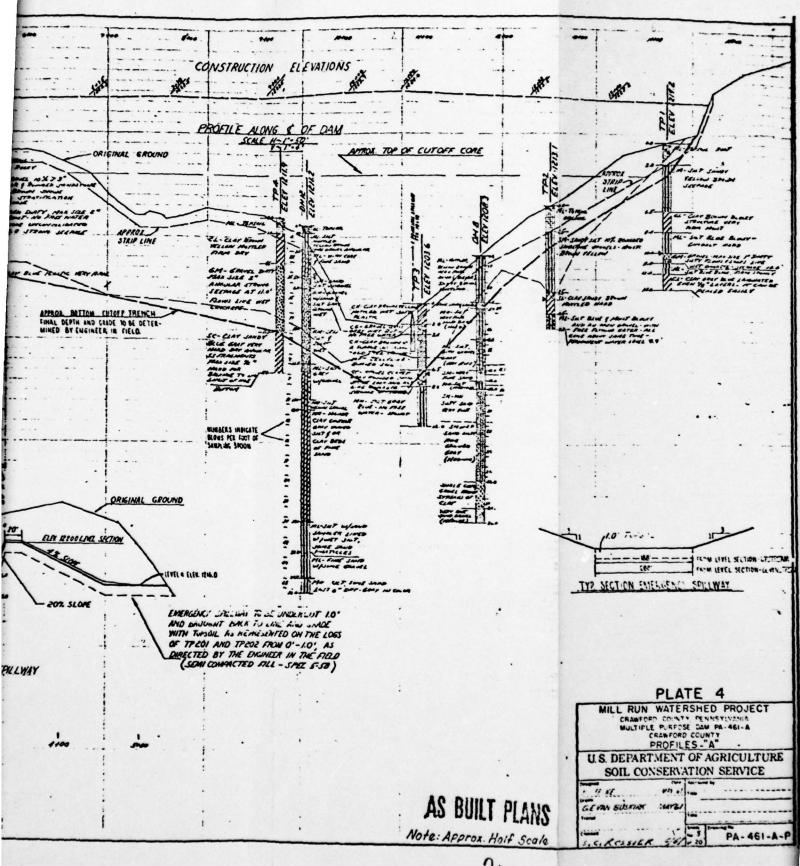


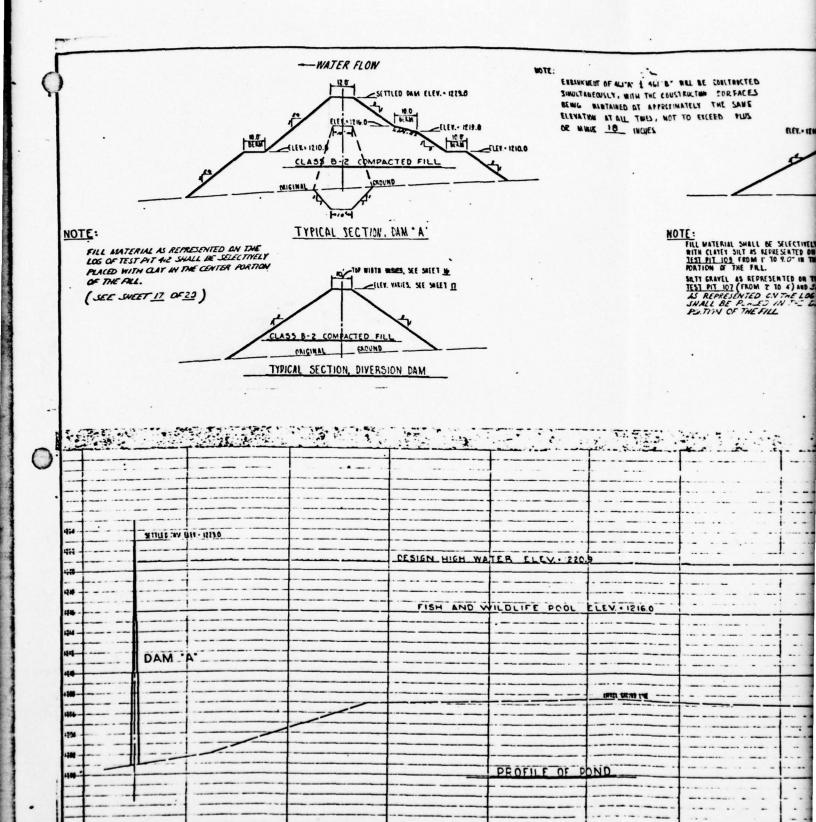
PLATE 2 WATERSHED MAP
TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"

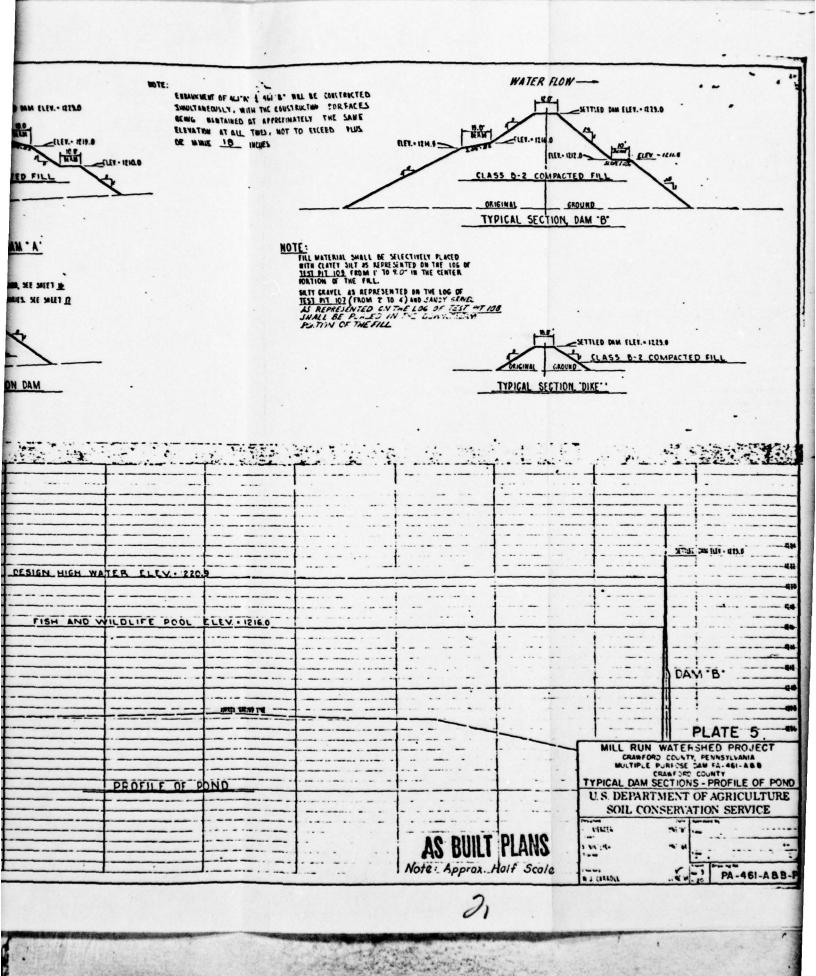


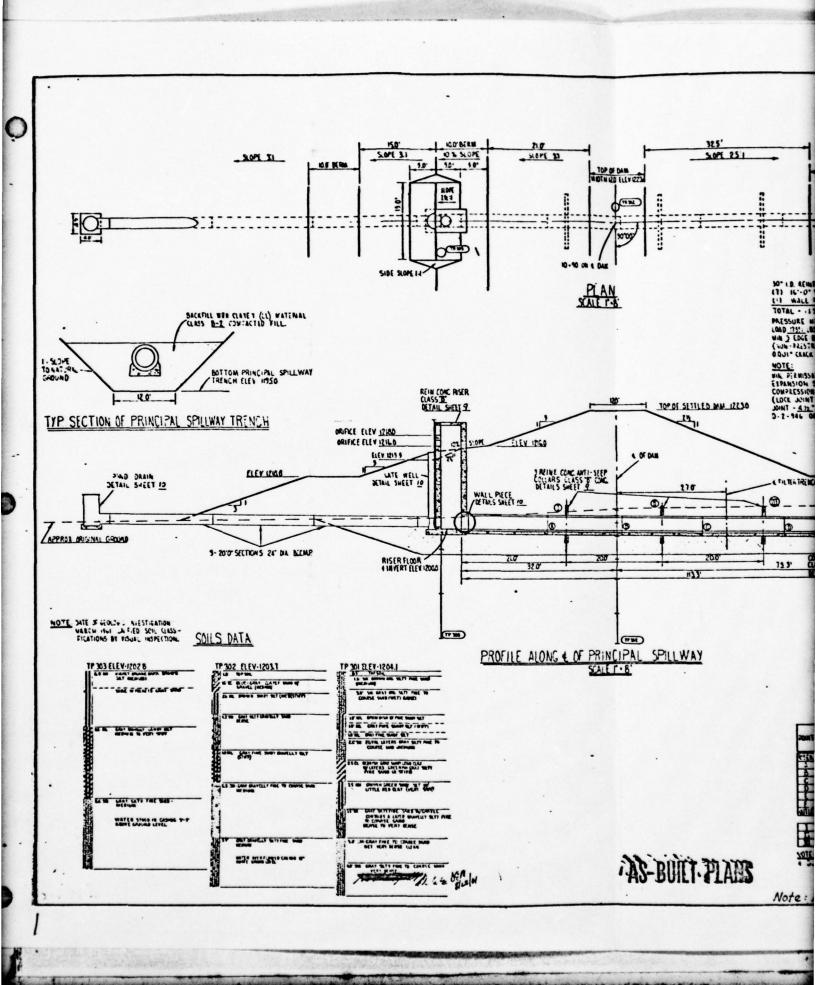


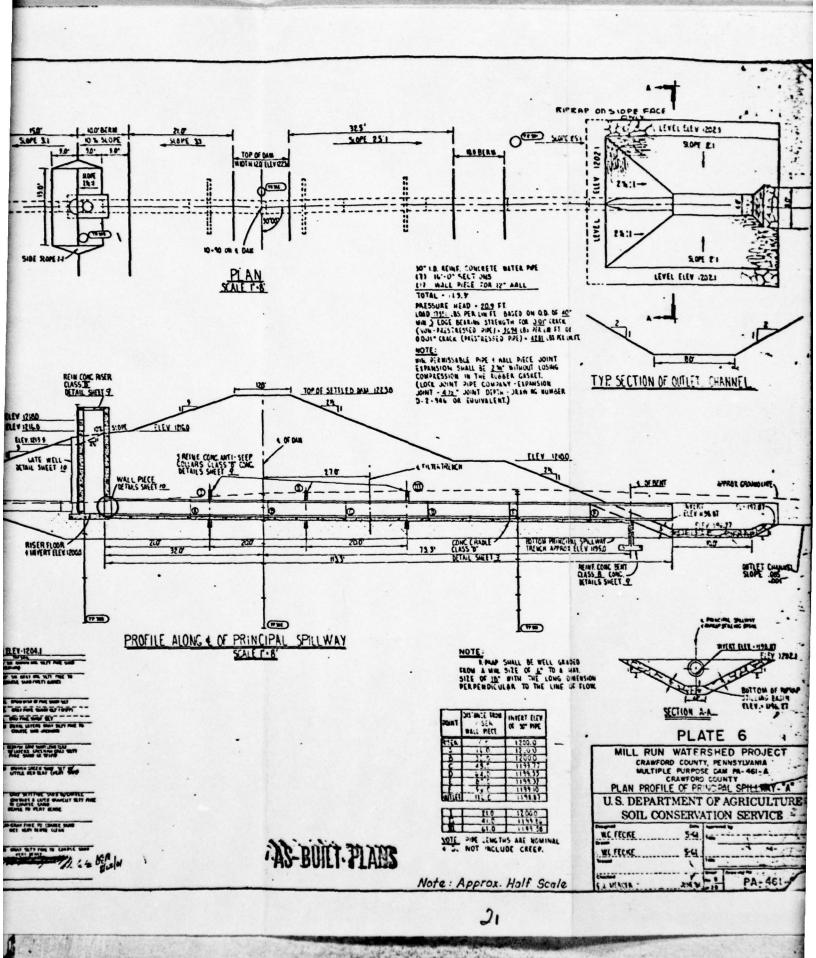


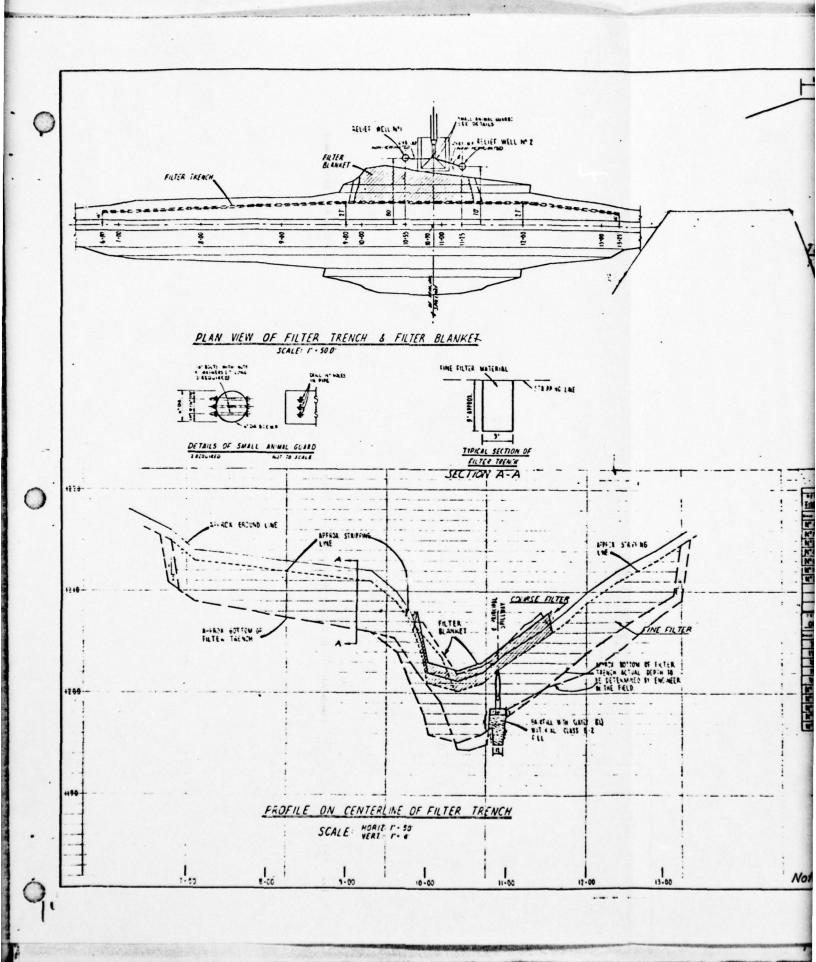


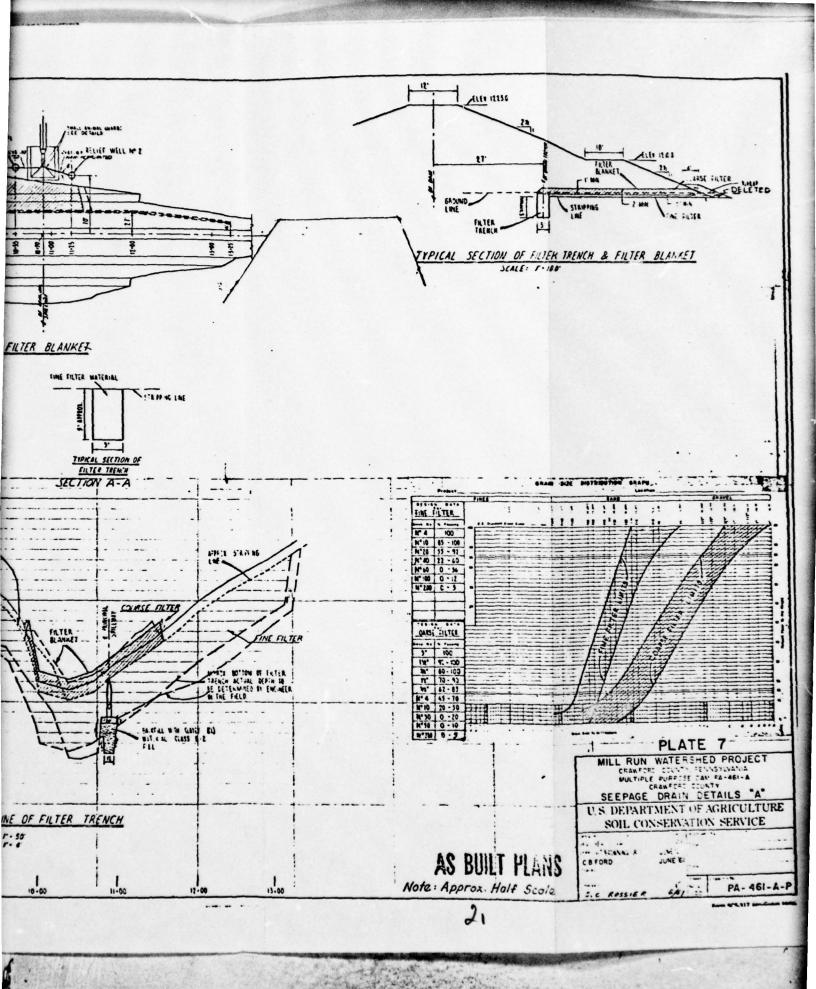


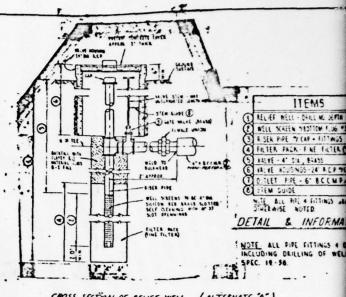






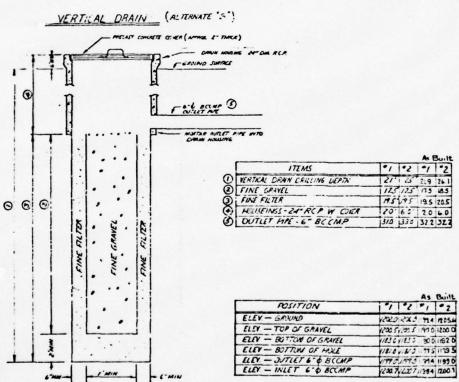




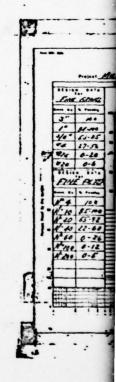


CROSS SECTION OF RELIEF WELL (ALTERNATE A")

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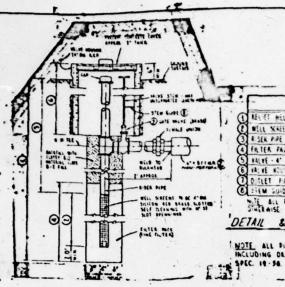


NOTE: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE APPRIMATE. FINAL ELEVATIONS ARE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENSINEER IN THE FIELD.



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Note : App



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	WELL SHEEN TESTION 1, 16 -35 F	50	8.0
3	E SER PIPE 7 CAP . FIT MISS	11.0	150
0	FRIER PACK F NE FILTER (1)	12.0	120
C	PALTE - 4" DIL BRASS	1	1
6	PALVE HOUSINGS - 24" A C.P. THONER	ľ	6
$\mathbb{C}$	OTLET PIE - 6. BCCMP	300	320
❿	SIEM SUIDE	4.7.E	1

- POSITION	•1	2
ELEV - GROUND	12,02 0	12060
ELEN- ! NALVE	12000	12000
ELEV- TOP SCHEEN	1191 0	11910
ELEV-BOTTOM SCREEN	1183.0	1183.0
ELEV-BUTTOM OF HOLE	1161.0	11810
ELEV- DUTLET . in. b.	1179.0	1199 0

TO BE DETERMINED BY ENGINEER IN FIELD

DETAIL & INFORMATION PERTAINING TO RELIEF WELLS 1 & ?

NOT TO SCALE NOTE ALL DIPE SITTINGS & OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF RELIEF WELLS INCLUDING DRILLING OF WELLS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR SEE STD CONST.

CROSS SECTION OF RELIEF WELL (ALTERNATE A")

				Built
ITEMS	101	.5	1-1	1.2
PATICAL DRAW CRILLING DEPTH	121'			
INE GPAYEL	1125	125	125	85
IN FILTER	17.5	75	195	20.5
MOUSEINGS - 24" RCP W COKER	150.	60	2.0	6.0
DUTLET MIE - 6" BCCMP	310	330	372	327

			As	Built
POSITION	101	10	1	-2
LEY GANUND	V2020	2%	10714	72054
TLEY - TOP OF GRAVEL	12005	1205	1910	1200.0
ZEV - BOTTON OF GRAVEL	11836	1123	300	1182 D
LEY - BOTTOM OF HIXE	1/8/0	VIN 3	11775	1179 5
LEY - JUTLET 6 & BICKE	V1970	1770	1914	11990
LEY - INLET 6' & BCCMP	12007	LET	11984	72001

TE: ALL ELEVATIONS ARE APPRIMATE.
FINAL ELEVATIONS ARE TO BE
DETERMINED BY THE ENSIRER
IN THE FIELD.

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PLATE 8

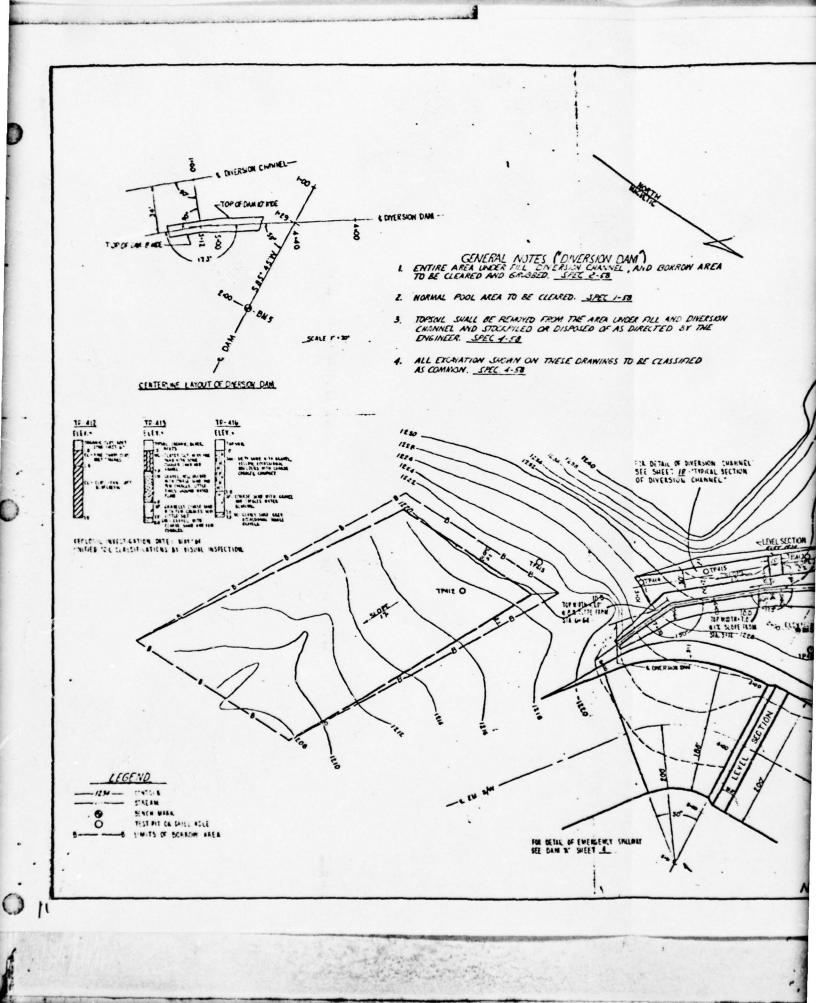
MILL RUN WATERSHED PROJECT
CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
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CRAWFORD COUNTY,
SEEPAGE DRAIN DETAILS A"

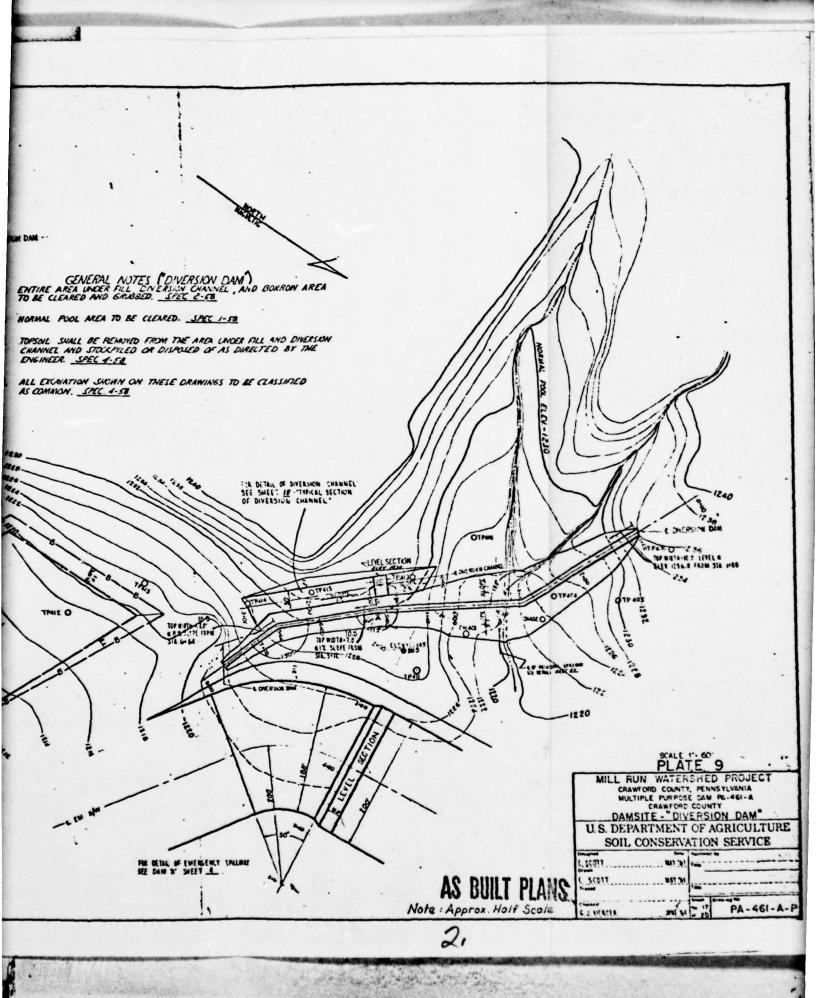
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

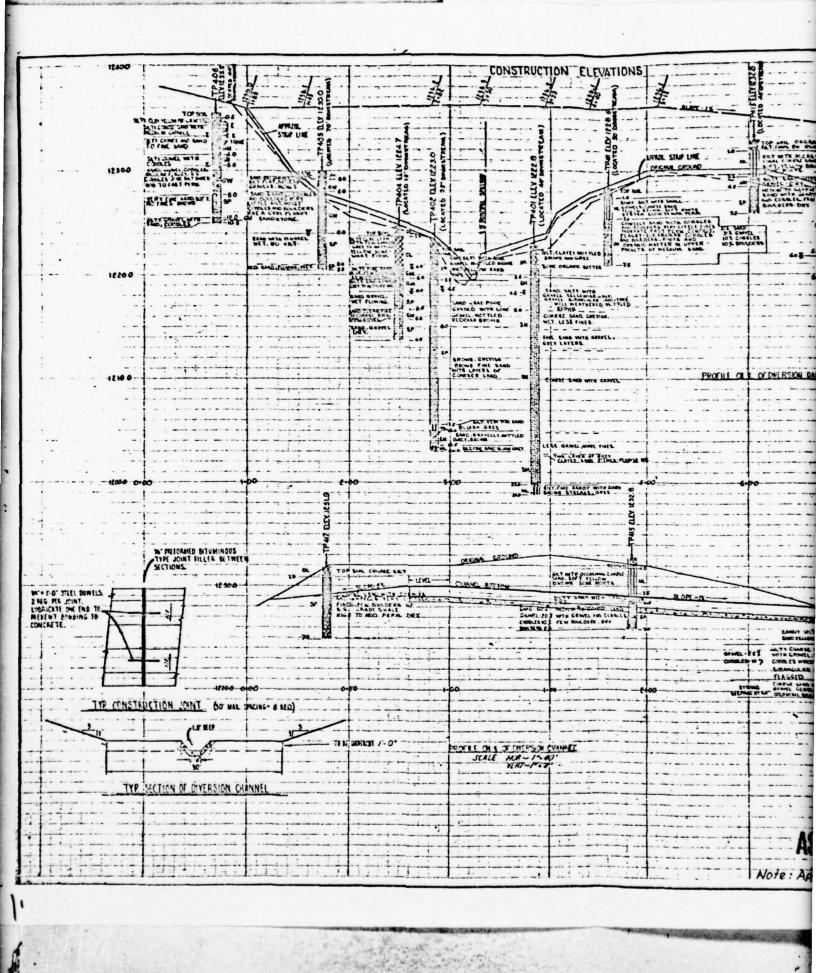
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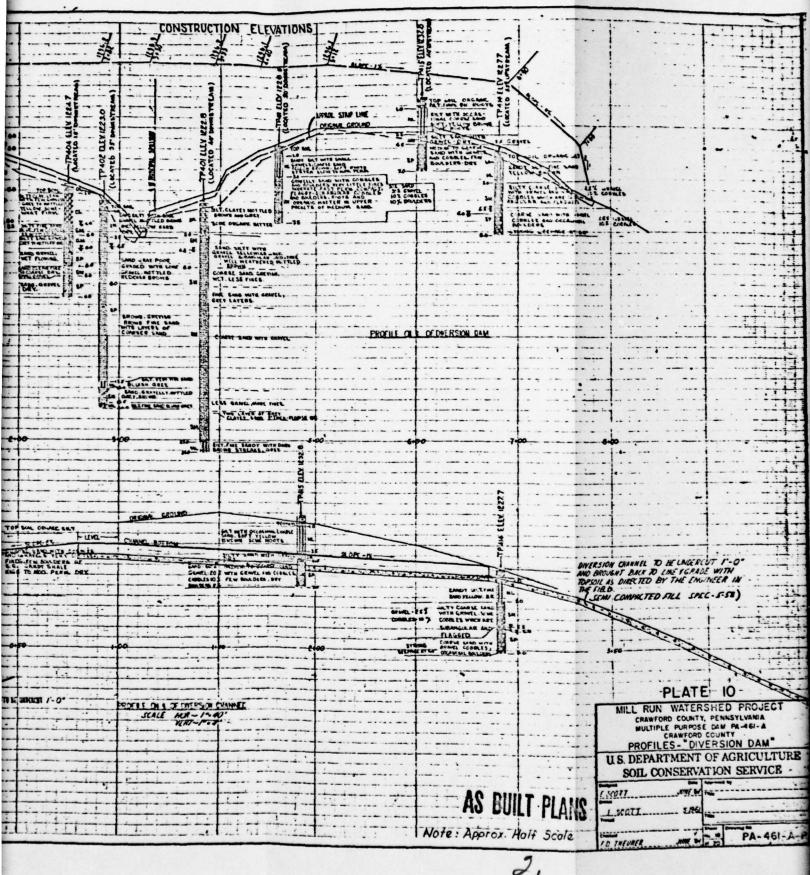
Note : Approx. Half Scale

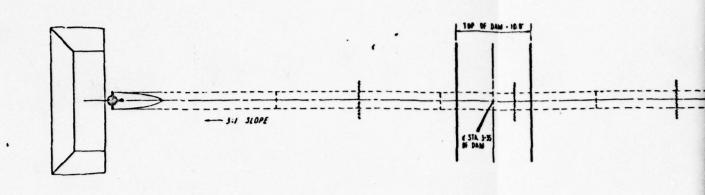
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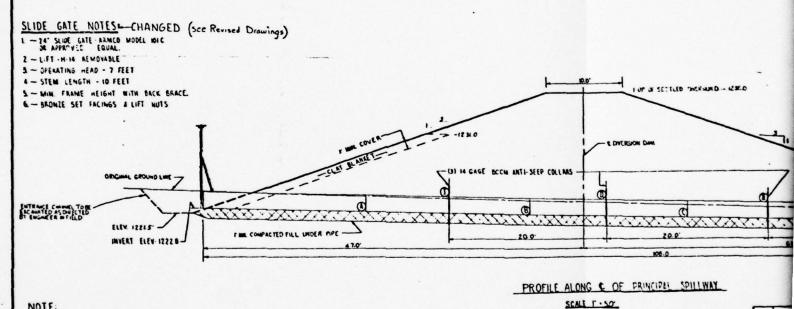












NOTE:
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ASBESTOS BONDED, ASPHALT COATED,
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SIDE SLOPES - 1-1
TO MATERIAL

12.0'

12.0'

13.0'

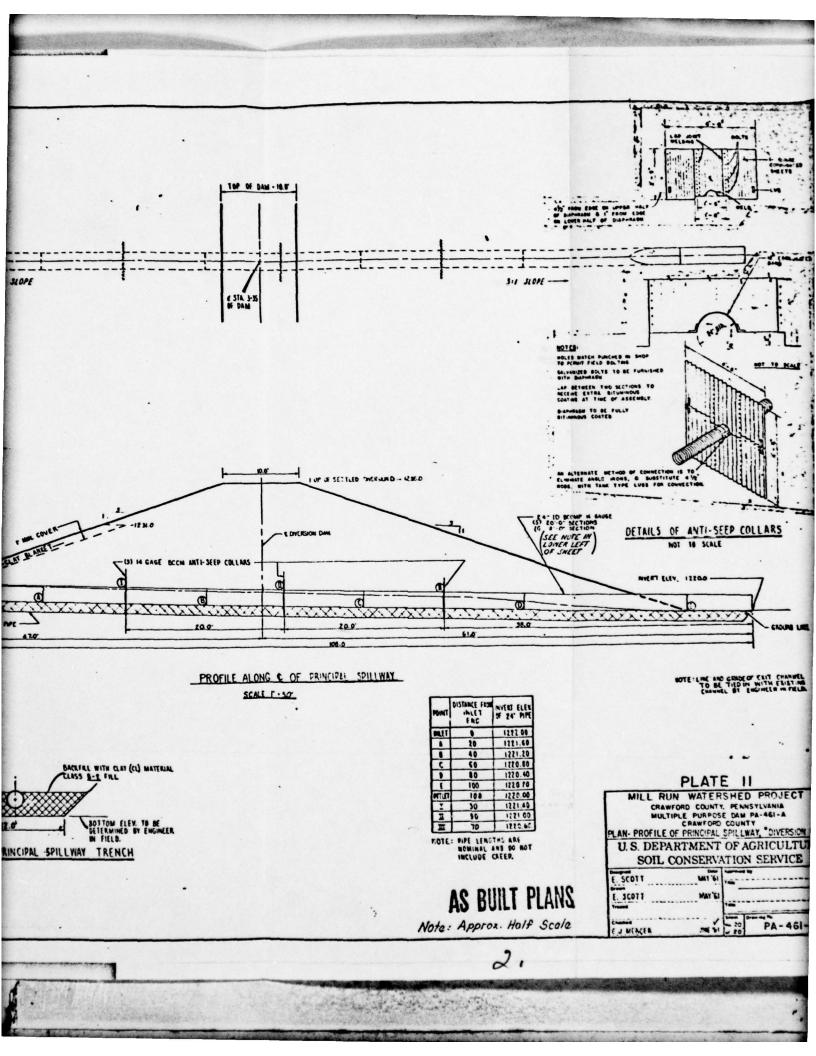
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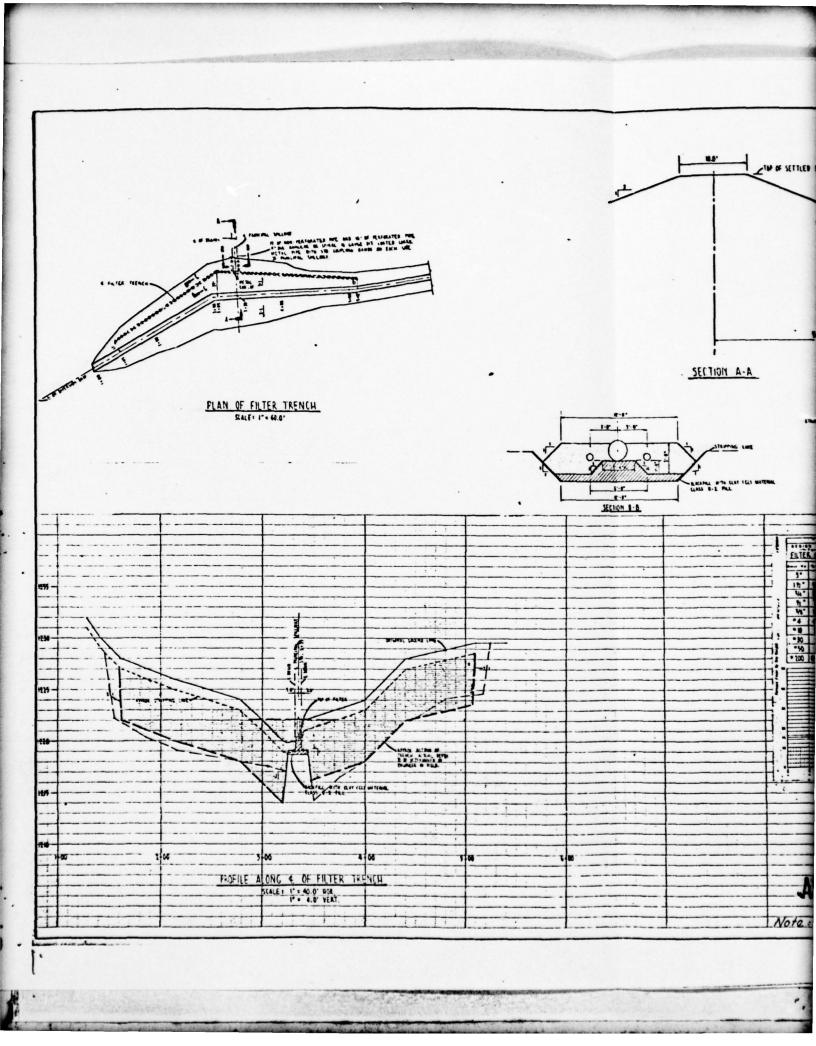
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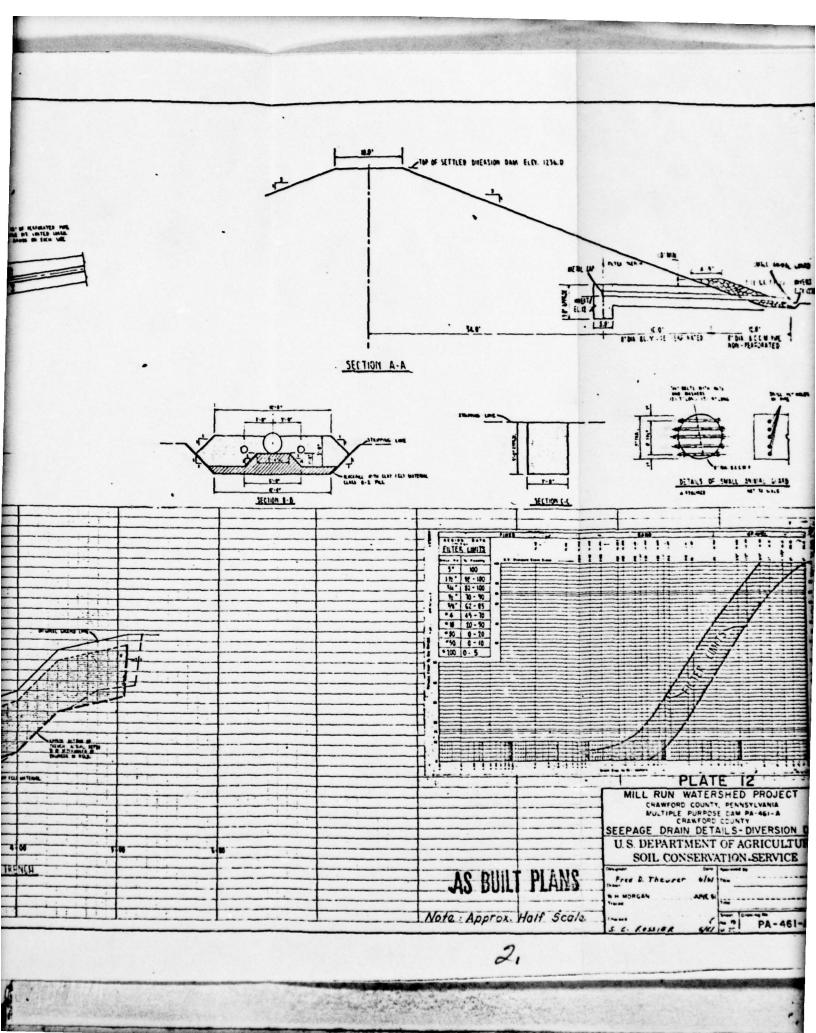
TYPICAL SECTION OF PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY TRENCH

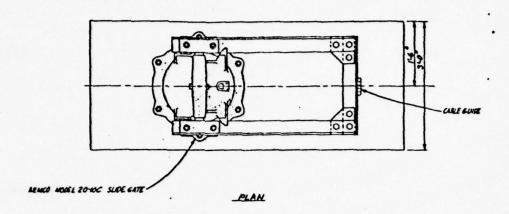
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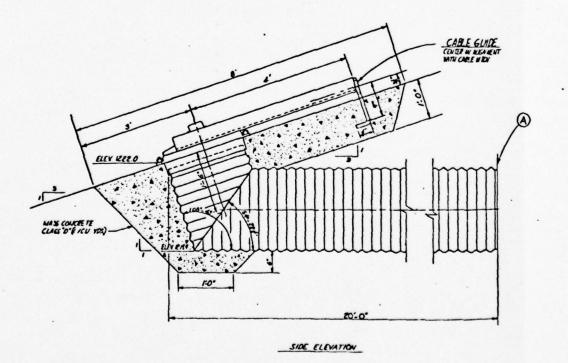






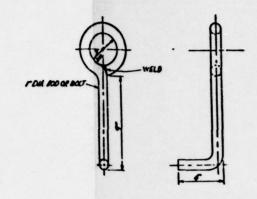


## SLIDE GATE INSTALLATION (SCALE 1°-1'-0")



Note: Ap

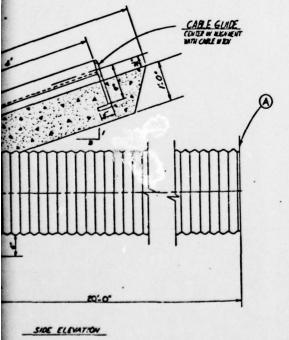
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## INSTALL ATION

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#### GENERN NOTES

- 1 28" SLIEGATE ADMED ADMED 20 ADC DRAMMODIFICATE OND AFED TO DREAD WITH CALLY MODIFICATION TO BE MP-PROVED AT EMEMORY
- 2. OPENTING NEW-7'
- 3 MIN FERME HEIGHT-45"
- L'SPIGIT BICK
- S BRONZE SEAT FIX WES
- 6 ANCHOP BOLTS WILL BE LOCATED NO-CORDING TO MANUFACTURES RECONNEU MITCHS

POMET	OUSTRUCE FROM WILE T END	OF ANY ELLY
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H	10	1211 35

NOTE PIE LENGTHS ARE NORMAL AND DO NOT INCLUDECTEP

## AS BUILT PLANS

Note: Approx. Holf Scole

### PLATE 13

MILL RIAN WATERSHED PROJECT
CRANFORD COUNTY FEMILY NAME
UNTITLE PURFOLE CAN PROGUE A
"MODIFICATION"
RAN-PROFILE OF PRINCIPAL SPILINAY DIFFERENCE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

W.D.CARPENTOR TARE ET SUNA Lock -if PR STALTER

MATE OF PA-161-A-P LENIS MILL

#### APPENDIX A

CHECK LIST - VISUAL INSPECTION AND FIELD SKETCHES

## Visual Inspection Phase 1 Check List

410 36.9' Long. Coordinates Lat. State Name of Dam Tamarack Lake Dam "A" County Crawford NDI # PA 00181

800 07.0

PennDER # 20-47A SCS # PA 461A

Date of Inspection 29 Nov. 1978

Temperature 300F. Weather Overcast, windy

Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 1216.7 ft.\* M.S.L. Tailwater at Time of Inspection 1198.6 ft.\* M.S.L. \*All elevations are referenced to the elevation of the principal spillway crest (El. 1216.0 ft.),

Inspection Personnel:

Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.:

David F. Johns Rodney E. Holderbaum James G. Ulinski

Pennsylvania Fish Commission: Owner's Representatives

E. Jon Grindall Senior Project Engineer Bureau of Fisheries and Engineering

Maintenance Foreman Region I Melvin W. Dinger

James G. Ulinski

Recorder

A-2 REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not Applicable OBSERVATIONS Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" NDI # PA 00181 VISUAL EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURE TO ABUTMENT/EMBANKMENT JUNCTIONS WATER PASSAGES LEAKAGE DRAINS

FOUNDATION

0

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS OBSERVATIONS Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" NDI # PA 00181 VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT VISUAL EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURAL CRACKING SURFACE CRACKS
CONCRETE SURFACES MONOLITH JOINTS

CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

A-3

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS - Not Applicable

	п	•

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

0

EMBANKMENT

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

SURPACE CRACKS

None observed

OBSERVATIONS

CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OR

None observed

SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES

Vehicles tracks were observed on the dam, diversion dam, and emergency spillway. No other problems were observed.

Areas should be reseeded.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST

No problems were observed.

RIPRAP PAILURES

No riprap failures were observed.

The riprap would not protect the upstream face of the dam during high pools.

## **EMBANKMENT**

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" NDI # PA 00181

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

DIVERSION DAM

No significant problems were observed at the diversion dam. water was impounded. A minor amount of flow was observed exiting the seepage drain outlets on both sides of the The pond drain was open at the time of inspection and no outlet conduit.

JUNCTION OF EMBANKMENT AND ABUTMENT, SPILLWAY

No problems were observed.

ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE

left of the outlet conduit. No migration of fine material Seepage was observed at the toe of the embankment to the was observed. The volume of flow from the area was estimated at 1 g.p.m.

eliminated by the proper operation (or installation) of relief wells. observed frequently in the future. In addition, this area should be fines and resulting problems for this seepage can be reduced or The potential for migration of

STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER

None

DRAINS

flow of this pipe could not be determined because the outlet was below tailwater level. No relief well cover or exit pipe was the plunge pool from the right side and a concrete manhole cover However, a corrugated metal drainpipe was observed exiting into was observed (but not opened) on the right side. The volume of Two relief wells shown on the "as built" drawings (see Plates 7 and 8) were not inspected in the field by the inspection team. observed on the left side.

installed) and properly maintained. It is recommended that the relief wells be made operational (or

## OUTLET WORKS

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"
NDI # PA 00181

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
CONDITION OF CONCRETE SURFACES IN OUTLET CONDUIT	The outlet conduit, at its exit, is in very good condition.	At the time of the inspection, the conduit was flowing partially full.
INTAKE STRUCTURE	No deterioration of the structure's concrete surfaces was observed. The structure is in excellent condition.	
OUTLET STRUCTURE	The outlet conduit exits directly into a natural stilling pool. Both the outlet pipe and stilling pool are in very good condition.	
OUTLET CHANNEL	The outlet channel is free of debris and obstructions. A small road crossing is located several hundred ft. downstream from the outlet.	The road crossing does not appear to cause a serious obstruction to reservoir discharges.
EMERGENCY GATE	A visual inspection of the emergency gate was not possible. The owner, however, reported that the gate is operable.	The owner indicated that the gate is operated biannually to ensure proper operation.

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

UNGATED SPILLWAY

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"
NDI # PA 00181

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF CONTROL SECTION

No problems were observed in the horizontal and vertical alignment of the control section. The section is well vegetated and free of erosion.

OBSERVATIONS

APPROACH CHANNEL

The approach channel is well vegetated and free of debris and erosion.

DISCHARGE CHANNEL

The discharge channel appeared to be in very good condition. It is well vegetated and free of erosion.

BRIDGE AND PIERS

Not Applicable

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS OBSERVATIONS Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" VISUAL EXAMINATION OF DISCHARGE CHANNEL APPROACH CHANNEL CONCRETE SILL

GATES AND OPERATION EQUIPMENT

BRIDGE AND PIERS

A-8

GATED SPILLMAY - Not Applicable

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RESERVOIR

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" NDI # PA 00181

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF

SLOPES

OBSERVATIONS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

The reservoir slopes are relatively steep. Although some of the watershed is developed, the slopes are primarily wooded or grass covered.

Because of the age of the structure and the watershed cover, sedimentation should not present a problem at this time. SEDIMENTATION

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

## DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"

NDI # PA 00181

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF OBSERVATIONS

CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)

The downstream channel is free of debris and other obstructions. A small road bridge is located a few hundred ft. downstream from the dam.

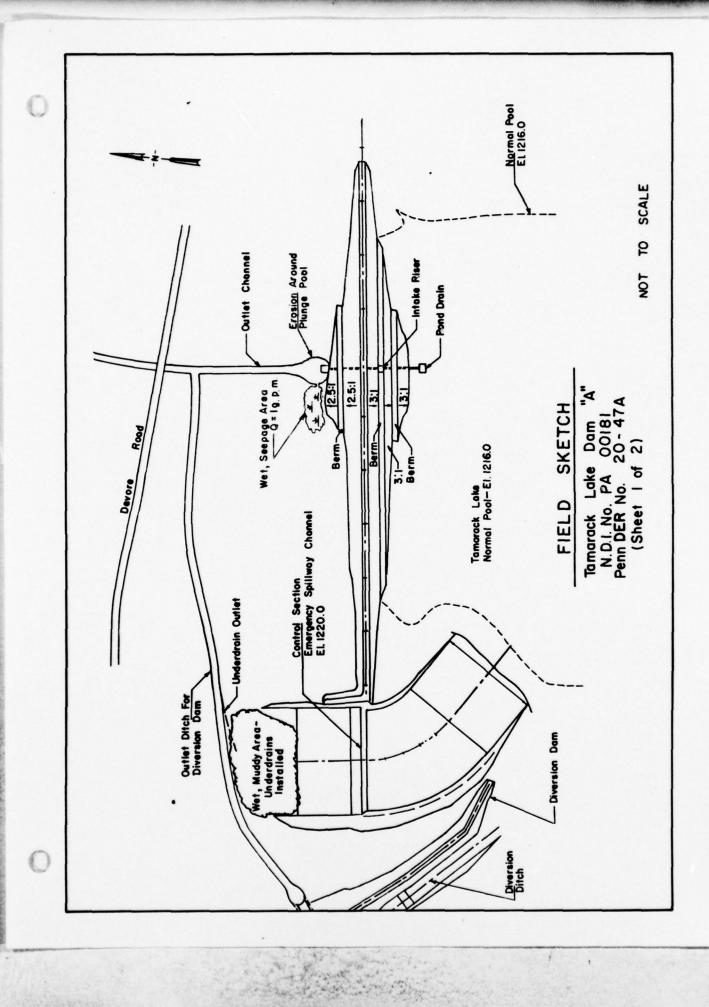
SLOPES

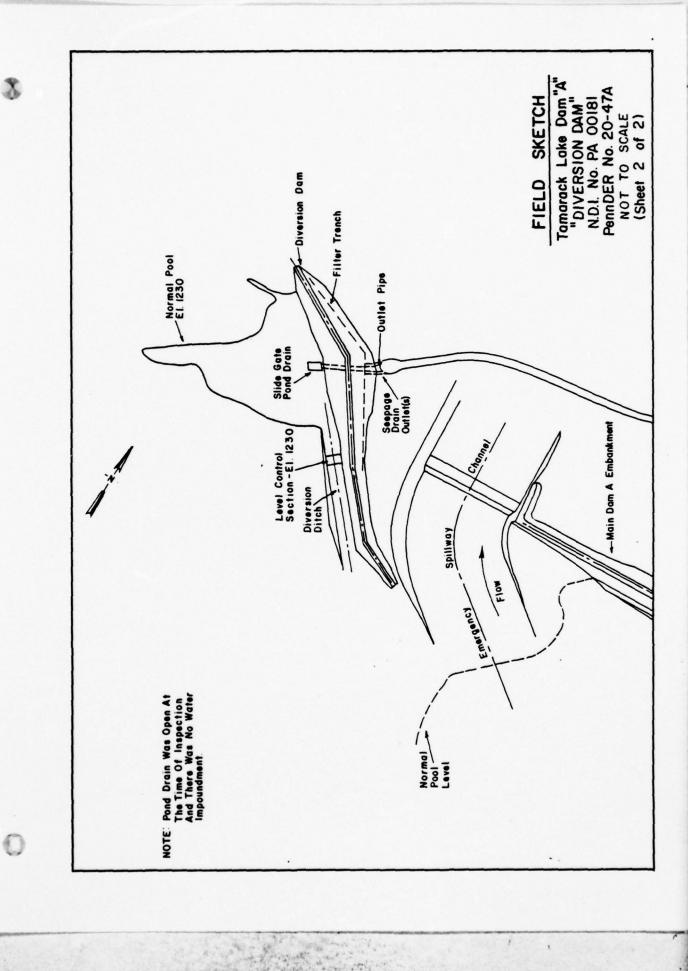
The slope of the downstream channel is mild, averaging less than 1%.

APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOMES AND

POPULATION

Several homes are located downstream between Tamarack Dam "A" and Meadville Dam. The city of Meadville is situated immediately downstream from the Meadville Dam.





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APPENDIX B

CHECK LIST - ENGINEERING DATA

# ENGINEERING DATA

TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A "SIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION

Name of Dam: NDI # PA 00181

REMARKS

See Plate 3, Plan of Tamarack Lake Dam "A". PLAN OF DAM

A USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, Cockranton, Pennsylvania, was used to prepare the vicinity map which is enclosed in this report as the Location Plan (Plate 1). REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

The dam was designed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The dam was constructed by Bell and Bell Contractors of Eldred, Pennsylvania in 1961 and 1962. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

See Plate 5, Typical Dam Sections. TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM

"Freeboard Hydrograph" and "Spillway Hydrograph," dated May 1961, are also in the PennDER files. A summary design report (PA-461-R) contains additional hydrologic and hydraulic information. Design calculations and the design report are available in the SCS prepared by the Mercer County Commissioners, et. al., March 1960. Other information is included in the Dam Permit Application Report prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Some hydrologic/hydraulic data are included in the "Mill Run Watershed Work Plan" report Forests and Waters on 2 August 1961 (in the PennDER files). Prints of the SCS drawings Harrisburg office files. HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA

See Plate 6-Plan and Section of Principal Spillway. OUTLETS - PLAN AND DETAILS

- None CONSTRAINTS
- DISCHARGE RATINGS are available in the SCS design files and included as part of Appendix D.

No rainfall or reservoir level records are available, RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"

TTEM

REMARKS

DESIGN REPORTS Available in the files of the SCS Harrisburg office.

Geology information is included in the "M111 Run Watershed Work Plan," PennDER's permit application report, the files of the SCS Harrisburg office, and various Pennsylvania Geological Survey publications. GEOLOGY REPORTS

Design computations on these subjects are available in the files of the SCS Harrisburg office. HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DESIGN COMPUTATIONS

Summary recommendations from the SCS Soil Mechanics Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska are available in a report (3 pp.) available in the SCS Harrisburg office files. SEEPAGE STUDIES DAM STABILITY

Additional information is available in the SCS Harrisburg See Plates 4, 6, 9, and 10. office files. MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS I.ABORATORY FIELD Presented on "as built" drawings by the SCS. Most are presented as plates of this report; however, all additional plates are available in the SCS Harrisburg office files. POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM

Excavation for the emergency spillway channel produced some of the material incorporated into the embankment. However, if additional fill material was necessary, the information reviewed did not indicate the source of this material. BORROW SOURCES

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"
NDI # PA 00181

TTEM

REMARKS

MONITORING SYSTEMS None

Most of the modifications (design changes) from the construction period are incorporated into the "as built" drawings. Additional post-construction modifications include installing drainage tiles in the emergency spillway channel to remove the artesian groundwater seepage (1978). MODIFICATIONS

No reservoir level or high pool records are kept for Tamarack Lake. HIGH POOL RECORDS The dam is inspected yearly by personnel from the SCS and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. POST-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS

PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM None DESCRIPTION REPORTS

Yearly inspections are made by the SCS along with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Maintenance and operation are reviewed as a part of the inspections and recommendations for corrective action given, if necessary. Yearly summaries of the maintenance performed and schedules for future maintenance are forwarded to the district conservationist of SCS at Clarion, Pennsylvania. MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

0

Name of Dam: TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A"
NDI # PA 00181

SPILLWAY PLAN,

ITEM

REMARKS

SECTIONS,
and
DETAILS See Plates 3, 4, and 9.

See Plate 6. Additional structural details are shown on the "as built" drawings available in the SCS Harrisburg office files.

OPERATING EQUIPMENT
PLANS & DETAILS
(PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY - SCS)

# CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: 4.99 sq.mi. (mostly farmland and forest)
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1216.0 ft. (3850 acft.)
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL (STORAGE CAPACITY): 1223.2 ft. (8270 acft.)
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: 1223.0 ft.
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 1223.2 ft. (Minimum), 1223.0 ft. (Design)
CREST: (SCS Terminology - Emergency Spillway)
a. Elevation 1220.0 ft. (control section) b. Type Vegetated earth channel c. Width 188 ft. d. Length Approximately 600 ft. e. Location Spillover At left end of dam f. Number and Type of Gates None
OUTLET WORKS: (SCS Terminology - Principal Spillway)
a. Type Concrete riser and 30-in. outlet pipe
b. Location Approximately 400 ft. from right abutment of dam
c. Entrance inverts El. 1216.0 ft. (low stage), El. 1218.0 ft. (high stage
<ul> <li>d. Exit inverts <u>El. 1198.9 ft.</u></li> <li>e. Emergency draindown facilities <u>24-in. gated C.M.P.</u></li> </ul>
e. Emergency draindown facilities 24-in. dated C.M.P.
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES: None
a. Type
b. Location
c. Records
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGEUnknown

APPENDIX C

**PHOTOGRAPHS** 

## DETAILED PHOTOGRAPH DESCRIPTIONS

Overall View of Dam

Top Photo - Overall View from Right Abutment Toward

Emergency Spillway and Diversion Dam

Bottom Photo - Overall View of Diversion Dam Looking Towards Reservoir

- Photo 1 View of Dam from Junction of Embankment and Emergency Spillway
- Photo 2 View of Principal Spillway Intake, Upstream Slope and Riprap Protection
- Photo 3 View of Principal Spillway Outlet Conduit and Plunge Pool
  [Drain Outlet at Left (in photo) of Conduit and
  Seepage Area to Right of the Conduit]
- Photo 4 View of Outlet Channel and Downstream Roadway Culvert
- Photo 5 View of Seepage Area Located to Left of Outlet Conduit
- Photo 6 View Looking Upstream at Emergency Spillway Channel (Diversion Dam Forms Left Abutment of Emergency Spillway Channel Located in Right Portion of Photo)
- Photo 7 View Looking Downstream from Reservoir at Diversion Dam (Emergency Spillway Channel in Right Portion of Photo, Diversion Ditch in Left Portion of Photo, Drained Diversion Pond in Upper Left Center Portion of Photo)
- Photo 8 View of Drained Diversion Pond from Crest of Diversion Dam
- Photo 9 View of Slide Gate Pond Drain Inlet for Diversion Dam Pond
- Photo 10 View of Pond Drain Outlet Conduit and Drain Outlets

Note: Photographs taken on 29 November 1978.

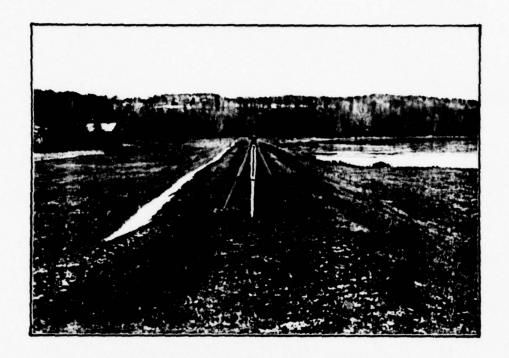


PHOTO 1. View of Dam from Junction of Embankment and Emergency Spillway



PHOTO 2. View of Principal Spillway Intake, Upstream Slope, and Riprap Protection



PHOTO 3. View of Principal Spillway Outlet Conduit and Plunge Pool [Drain Outlet at Left (in Photo) of Conduit and Seepage Area to Right of Conduit]



PHOTO 4. View of Outlet Channel and Downstream Roadway Culvert



PHOTO 5. View of Seepage Area Located to Left of Outlet Conduit



PHOTO 6. View Looking Upstream at Emergency Spillway Channel (Diversion Dam Forms Left Abutment of Emergency Spillway Channel Located in Right Portion of Photo)



PHOTO 7. View Looking Downstream from Reservoir at Diversion Dam (Emergency Spillway Channel in Right Portion of Photo, Diversion Ditch in Left Portion of Photo, Drained Diversion Pond in Upper-Left Center Portion of Photo)



PHOTO 8. View of Drained Diversion Pond from Crest of Diversion Dam



PHOTO 9. View of Slide Gate Pond Drain Inlet for Diversion Dam Pond



PHOTO 10. View of Pond Drain Outlet Conduit and Drain Outlets

# APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS

Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009

Subject Tamaca	ck Lake- Dam "	111 s.O. No.
		Sheet No of
		Drawing No
c	Cl. 1 11	

# Table of Contents

SUBVECT	PAGE
Preface	i
Bainfall and Hydrograph Data	1
Watershed Plan	Z
Downstream Area Map	3
Stage Vs. Discharge	4
Stage Vs. Storage	5
Top of Dam Profile	6
Flood Routing	7

## PREFACE

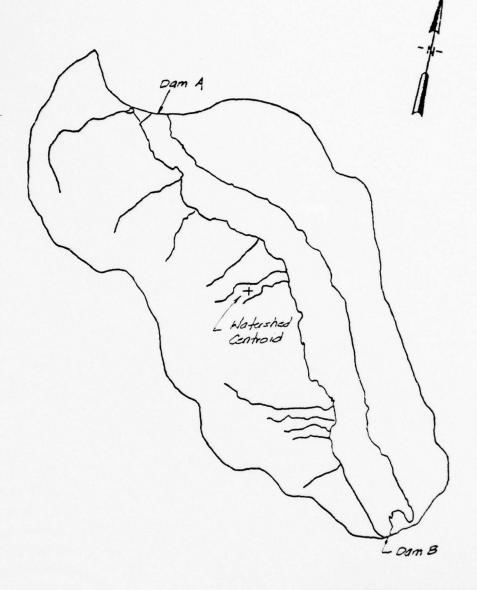
## HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

The hydrologic determinations presented in this Phase I Inspection Report are based on the use of a Snyder's unit hydrograph developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Due to the limited number of gaging stations available in this hydrologic region and the wide variation of watershed slopes, the Snyder's coefficients may yield results of limited accuracy for this watershed. As directed however, a further refinement of these coefficients is beyond the scope of this Phase I Investigation.

In addition, the conclusions presented pertain to present conditions, and the effect of future development on the hydrology has not been considered.

Subject Tamarack Lake Dam A" S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. Rainfall and Hydrograph THE BAKER ENGINEERS \_ Sheet No. \_/ of // \_ Drawing No. \_ Box 280 Computed by 905 Checked by REH Date 3-5-79 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Rainfall: (from AME-33, all season) PMP (24 hr - 200 mi. ) = 23.4 inches Drainage area : 499 mi. (Zone L) P (6 hr.) = MIZPMP P (Ithr.) = 1.27 PMP P (24 hr.) = 1.41 PMP P (48 hr.) = 1.51 PMP Hydrograph Coefficients: Oramage basin is beated in zone 23 (Ohio River Basit) L= 4800ft = 091 mile note: L (knoth of watercourse) was determined by measuring the lengths of 14 mater courses tributary to the reservoir and using the average of these lengths. To = 3.3 (0.91) 0.6 = 3.12 for duration = 3.12/5.5 = 0.57 hour For duration = 20 min Tp = 3.12+0.25 (0.33-0.57) TP = 3.06 hours CP 0.55 \* This method of analysis was used since the reservoir

. Sheet 2 of 11



U.s.G.s. Quads:
Cochranton
Geneva

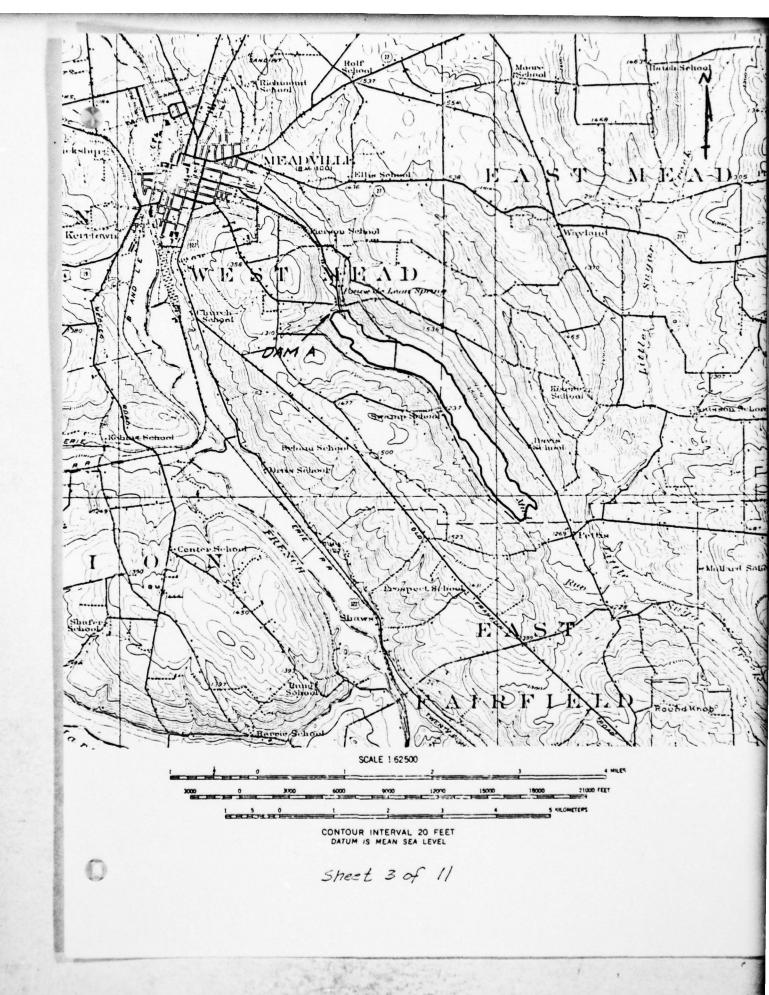
D.A. = 4.99 sq. mi.

DATE: 2-29-79

O 4000 8000 SCALE IN FEET

Tamarack Lake
Watershed

MICHAEL BAKER JR. INC.
Consulting Engineers & Surveyors



Subject Tamarack Lake Dams A & B" S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. Stage Vs. Discharge THE BAKER ENGINEERS X Box 280 Computed by 905 Checked by REH Date 3-5-79 Beaver, Pa. 15009 The following information was taken from the scs Design Report for Tomorack Lake. Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Principal Principal Energency STORE SOWY "B" SOWY ALB" EM9. SOMY Eng. Spay Telev. S 1216 1617 1218 110 1219 20.8 84 1220 48.7 90 0 0 1220.9 91.9 620 290 63.9 93.7 999 1222.51 77.6 95.7 -3590 2020 17223.30 79.6 5415 3047 368 12 23 91 98.5 4096 3/84 Total Total Total Discharge Stage Discharge Discharge from SPILLWAY! Spillway: retev-Reservoir 35 24 1218 24 105 1220.9 7221.11 665 2 1223.30 3126.6 2465.1 5592

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Subject Tamorack Dams A & B" S.O. No. MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. stage vs. storage \_ Sheet No. 5 of // THE BAKER ENGINEERS \_ Drawing No. \_ Box 280 Computed by REH Checked by 9.4.5. Date 3-2-79 Beaver, Pa. 15009 Storage (X10°3 A-F) The following values were taken from the design data: (303 Design Report) Storage (A-F) 1211 4400

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MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. THE BAKER ENGINEERS Box 280 Beaver, Pa. 15009 A (12M - 51) 8 Palibyala 

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Sheet 11 of 11 FAILURE HOURS 0.0 TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS Maximum discharge from reservoir is 4609 c.fs of which approximately 56% or 2580 cfs discharges from dam site A. This 19.94 DESIGN TOP OF DAM 1223.00 8150. 4839. war determined from the discharge ratings taken from the DURATION OVER TOP HOURS SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS SPILLWAY CREST 1216.00 3850. 0. MAX I NUM OUTFLOW CFS .6094 STORAGE AC-FT 1216.00 3850. 0. MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM 0.0 approximately 56% FLEVATION STOR AGE OUTFLOW RESERVOIR N.S.ELEV 1222.91 design report PAT 10 1.00 PLAN

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APPENDIX E

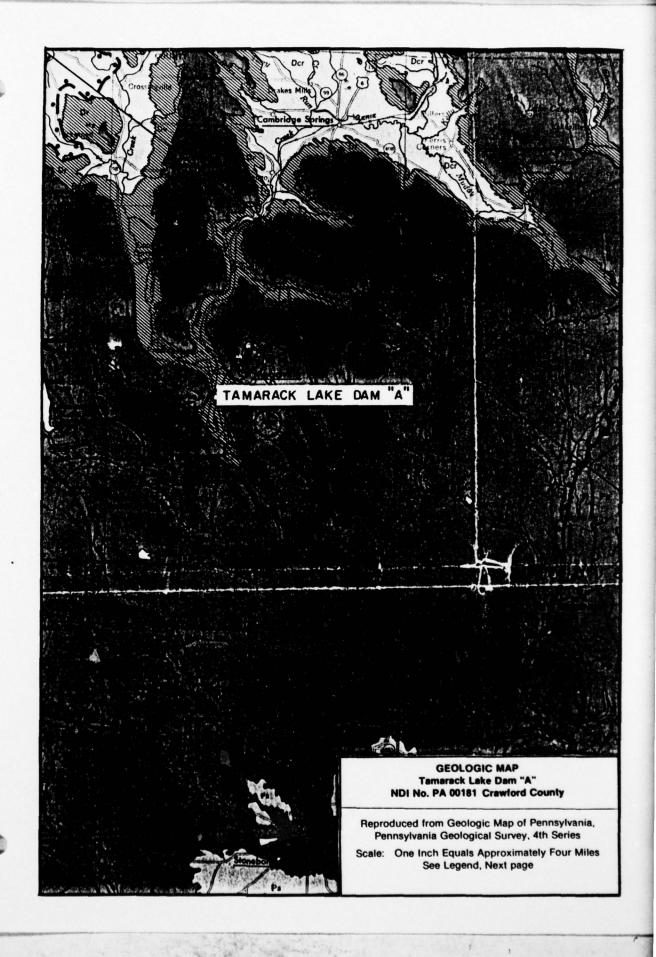
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

# TAMARACK LAKE DAM "A" NDI No. PA 00181, PennDER No. 20-47A, SCS No. 461A

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Tamarack Lake Dam "A" is located on Mill Run in the glaciated section of the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province. Bedrock units beneath the glacial till are members of the Pocono group, Mississippian system which regionally are gently dipping gray, hard and massive sandstones and conglomerates with some shale seams.

The reservoir between Tamarack Lake Dam "A" and Tamarack Lake Dam "B" was formerly a swampy area on Wisconsin stage Kent ground moraine at the drainage divide between Mill Run and Mud Run. Geologic maps show the dam itself has been constructed on glacial outwash deposits. The test pits and borings made for design of the dam penetrated glacial deposits of interbedded sand, sand and gravel, silt and clay up to 36 feet thick. No bedrock was encountered. One test boring showed a groundwater table within 4 feet of the surface and several test pits showed considerable seepage. Some of the varved clay and silt deposits at the site are possibly earlier glacial lake deposits.



# **LEGEND**

# PERMIAN



## Greene Formation

Cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, red beds, timestone and coal; base at the top of the Upper Washington Limestone.

#### AND PENNSYLVANIAN PERMIAN



# Washington Formation

Cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, time-stone and coal; some red shale, some mine-able coal; base at the top of the Waynes-burg Coal.

# PENNSYLVANIAN

## APPALACHIAN PLATEAU



## Monongahela Formation

Cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, time-stone and coal; limestone prominent in northern outerop areas; shale and sand-stone increase southward; commercial coals present; base at the bottom of the Pittsburgh Coal.



#### Conemaugh Formation

Contenting it is to manion.

Cyclic sequences of red and gray sheles and silatones with thin limestones and coals; massive Mahonino Sandstone commonly present at base; Ames Limestone present in middle of sections; Brush Creek Limestone in lower part of section.



## Allegheny Group

Cyclic sequences of sandstone, shale, time-stone and coal, numerous commercial coals, timestones thicken weatward; Van-port Limestone in lower part of section; incumes Freeport, resumming, and Clarion Formations.



# Pottsville Group

Predominantly sandstones and conglomerates with thin shales and coals: some coals mineable locally.

## ANTHRACITE REGION



#### Post-Pottsville Formations

Brown or gray sandstones and shales with some conglomerate and numerous mine-able coats.



# Pottsville Group

Light gray to white, coarse grained sand-stones and conglomerates with some mine-able coal; includes Shurp Mountain, Schnylkill, and Tumbling Run Forma-tions.

# MISSISSIPPIAN



#### Mauch Chunk Formation

Red shales with brown to greenish gray flaggy sandstones, includes Greenbrier Limestone in Fugette, Westmoreland, and Somerset counties, Loyalthona Limestone of the base in southwestern Pennsylvania.



# Pocono Group

POCODO Group

Predominally gray, hard, massive crossbedded conglumerate and sandstone with
some shale, includes in the Appalachian
Platean Rarygon, Sheminan, Caushong,
Casarvaga, Carra, and Knapp Formations, includes part of "Oscaya" of
M. I. Faller in Poller and Troga counties.

The second

DEVONIAN UPPER

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA



## Oswayo Formation

Greenish gray to gray shales, siltstones and sandstones becoming increasingly shaln westward; considered equivalent to tupe Oswayo. Riceville Formation Or in Ericand Crawford Counties; probably not distinguishable north of Corre.



## Cattaraugus Formation

Sactual agus o o intactor Red, gray and brown shale and sandstone with the proportion of red decreasing west-ward: includes Venuego sands of drillers and Salamanea sandstone and conglower-ate; some limestone in Crawford and Eric countres.



#### Conneaut Group

Alternating gray, brown, greenish and purplish shales and siltstones, includes pink rock" of drillers and "Cheming" and "Grard" Formations of northwest-ern Pennsylvania.



### Canadaway Formation

Alternating brown shales and sandstones, includes "Portage" Formation of northwestern Pennsylvania.